HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,179—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21st May	ORIENTAL	5264	HIMALAYA	6985
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10350
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
18th "	ORIENTAL	5264	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6325
9th "	EGYPT	7912		
16th "	ARABIA	7953	MACEDONIA	10150
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5264		
30th "	OCEANA	6610	AUSTRALIA	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	VICTORIA	6329	MONGOLIA	9305
20th "	ARABIA	7953		
27th "	OCEANA	6610	CHINA	7913

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
MEKA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

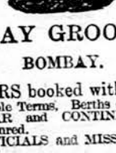
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 800	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,093	21st May 1904
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	6,895	27th May 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Scarpa House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th May, or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th May, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbander, Outch, Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 19th May, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

A STEAMER on or about TUESDAY, 31st May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 19th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.
LEVANZO	5,009	.....	15th July 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 4 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service, 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1901.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27,

ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, MAY. 14.

THIS EVENING Messrs. ARDESHIR'S Premises were packed with Ladies and Gentlemen of all nationalities to witness the prize drawing. The shop was artistically arranged and illuminated by electric lamps. Mr. Ardeshir thanked the public for their patronage in the past and observing that other respectable firms were actually imitating his style and principles of business ; he wished success to them and hoped that like him they would carry out their business with fairness and secure the confidence of the public. At Mr. Ardeshir's next Drawing Sterling Silver Studs at Rs. 2 and at Rs. 3 will be given with the Prize tickets free of charge as usual. The NEXT DRAWING will be on the 13th AUGUST and TICKETS will be CLOSED on the 6th AUGUST. After refreshments the gathering dispersed. The first prize of Rs 2,000 fell to No. 36 held by Mr T J Reilly, Ruby Merchant, Rangoon, Rs 200 fell to No. 5985, Bhikaiji Sheriarji Bhamsha Kharaswar, Broach Rs 100 fell to No. 9585 held by the well known charitable order, the Little Sisters of the Poor, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. Ladies and several gentlemen of all nationalities won prizes and were paid on the spot. The remaining prizes fell all over India. The public actually witnessed the drawing and were much pleased with the fairness with which it was conducted.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose), Calamatta (Greek) Olives in Tins. All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Muscatel Raisins and Italian Oranges.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

P. & O.

PASSENGERS KNOW AND APPRECIATE

CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA	MONGINI BROS.	W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR.	J. F. KUTHOKE.	D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BEER ! BEER !! BEER !!!

THE "CROWN BRAND" PILSENER BEER
THE MOST WHOLESOME BEER
THAT DID EVER HEART CHEER
IT IS ALWAYS READY AND CLEAR
AND THATS WHY IT IS HELD MOST DEAR.

ONCE TRIED CONVINCE YOU OF ITS EXCELLENT CRISP AND MOST DRINKABLE BEER AND THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

SOLE AGENTS,

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

ITALIAN PROVISION MERCHANTS,
4 BRUCE LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody, is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay. PULMONARY BALSAM.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FRO

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

MADRAS

AND

LONDON.

TRY ! TRY !! TRY !!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "CIRCASSIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE public are advised that on and from FRIDAY, the 20th instant, and until further notice, all LUGGAGE (except passengers' personal luggage) and PARCELS, which are at present carried by through Passenger trains, will be carried between COLABA and AHMEDABAD by FAST MARKET TRAINS.

This arrangement will not apply to traffic now allotted to the Up and Down Mails.

The Down Fast Market Train will LEAVE COLABA at 10 P. M. and ARRIVE AHMEDABAD at 12-50 P. M. Parcels by this Train should be tendered, as far as possible, for despatch from Stations Colaba to Grant Road (both inclusive) not later than 7-30 P. M.

The Up Fast Market train will LEAVE AHMEDABAD at 4-55 P. M. and ARRIVE GRANT ROAD at 6-40 A. M., in time for the Market, and sender's of Milk, Cream, Butter, Fruit, Vegetable and other perishable articles will find it to their advantage to send their consignments by this Train.

Further particulars may be ascertained from Station Masters at Stations between Colaba and Ahmedabad.

On and from the same date, the ORDINARY PASSENGER train will leave COLABA at 22-30 instead of at 22-15.

C. A. R. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 14th May, 1904.

NOTICE.

SALE OF BHANGWADI PROPERTY,

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs, MANGALDASS MANEKLAL, VURJIWANDASS MANEKLAL and GANGADASS MOTILAL, have contracted TO SELL to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of Inheritance Gift, Mortgage, Charge, Lease, Sale, Lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 30 Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed, and any claim thereafter made will be considered as having been waived and as null and void accordingly.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or cart together with the several messuages Tenements or Dwelling-houses Chawls or Ranges of Buildings, Stables and Outhouses, hereditaments and premises thereon built situate and lying in Bombay at Kalbadevi 6th Lane called Parel Road without the Fort in the Sub District of Bombay fronting the said Road on the East side thereof registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 117, New No. 907 Old Survey No 25 and New Survey No 102 and containing by admeasurement 6345 sq yds be the same, a little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the said Kalbadevi 6th Lane called Parel Road on or towards the West formerly by the property of Vendas Shanker Sonay and now partly by the property of Nasroji Rustamji and partly by the property of Dinbai, widow of Daanjisaw Bazonji Wadia, on or towards the North formerly by the cart of Nanabhai Jamshedji Sapa and now partly by the property of Dhinshaw Jahangir Buxey, partly by the property of Jivraj Dayal and Co., partly by the property of Ghelabhai Dayal partly, by the property of Merwanji Nusserwanji, partly by the property of Naranji Permanand and partly by the property of Dharamsey Harjiwan, and on or towards the south formerly by the cart of Jazbannath Shunker Sett, Esq. known by the name of Morcha Popatkar's cart and now partly by the property of Valabhram Mayaram Mehta, partly by the property of Anpoorabhai, widow of Cashinath Vithoba, and others partly by the property of Vinayek Meghasham Navalker, partly by the property of Narayanacharya Shri Ramcharya partly by the property of Vinayek Shri Krishnaji and wife, partly by the property of Sanmrao Pandurang, partly by the property of Motabhai Babaji and Moreshwar Babaji, partly by the property of Ganpatrao Shivram and Sundera Shivram, partly by the property of Madhowji Trakersi and partly by the property of Shamrao Pandurang and others and which said dwelling houses chawls or ranges of building, stables and outhouses are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1 to 7, 7B, 7C, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 respectively.—Dated this 17th day of May, 1904.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at its Registered Office, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, 1904, at 3 P. M. to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1903.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. T. K. Gajjar in place of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Muncherjee M. Jeejeebhoy resigned.

IV.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, 1904, to WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, 1904, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of PARVATIBAI widow of GURSONDAS GOVINDJEE of Bombay Bhansali Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Barbhaya Mohalla outside the Fort of Bombay deceased.

RAMDAS MADHAWDAS of Bombay Bhansali Hindu Inhabitant, the father of the above-named deceased, now retired residing at Bharabhaya Mohalla outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the sixteen day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
for Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 16th day of May, 1904.
Messrs. MAGANLAL, JEHANJIR & GULABBHAI
Petitioner's Attorneys.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS

OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE" NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfor. and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "REARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot, Rs. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd. 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUNKAH PULLEYS.—The Simplex is the most perfect and the Cheapest Silent Punkah Pulley in the market. It requires no oil or attention for more than a year and will outlast a dozen other cheap pulleys. Price Rs. 3. Liberal Trade Discount to Wholesale Dealers. Sole Manufacturers, C. JOST and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

KODAK CAMERAS, FILMS and PLATES Stocked for Amateurs by STEWART and SON, Photo Artists, Poona. Price Lists on application.

REDUCED for THIS MONTH.—The SIMPLEX "WATER COOLER" which cools water or any liquid, without ice, in two minutes. Reduced: German Silver, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4; Zinc, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-4.—R. D. MEHRA, Lahore.

TO BE LET.—1st, 2nd and 3rd FLOORS and GODOWNS all newly-made up for Offices or Residence. Apply on Premises, 14-22 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, House No. 22-24, above the Mercantile Bank, Rampart Row, Fort. For particulars apply to Mr. RATANSHAW DADABHAI, care of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co, Opposite to Old Docks, Fort.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly pay ment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have recently added to their Staff a Specialist in Portraiture from one of the best Studios in London to produce thoroughly Artistic Portraits and true likenesses in their new Studio which can hardly be equalled and certainly not surpassed in India, if even in Europe. A trial sitting or a visit will confirm these Statements.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS.—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS, ready laid from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI, at very Moderate Rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomat Dak Supplier to Their Excellencies The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.

MAHABLESHWAR—DAKS Reliable, Comfortable. For PHAETONS, LANDAUS, TONGA DAKS or Seat in MAIL TONGAS between MAHABLESHWAR and WATHAR, write to and register your order at the GOVERNMENT MAIL CONTRACTORS, Framji Ardesher's Sons Office, at Malcompeit, Mahableshwar.

WEST AND CO., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission, Agents undertake the following work:—Stevedoring, Tea Accounts, Procuring and Supplying of Good Materials and Provision of all kinds, House and Land Agencies.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A.1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

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"EK DAM" RINGWORM SPECIFIC—Never known to fail. Per bot. As. 12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DHOLERA COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.'s godown, at Sasoon Dock, Colaba, on account of the Underwriters—

M. G. A. } 110 bales (full-pressed) machine ginned dholera cotton, slightly damaged by sea water.
M. G. A. A. D. } 65 bales (full-pressed) machine ginned dholera cotton slightly damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED INTESTATE AND UNSERVICEABLE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs BENNETT & Co will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, and on FRIDAY, the 20th instant at 1 p.m, each day sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office opposite Crawford Market a quantity of unclaimed intestate and unserviceable properties.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CARGO SALVED, EX. S. S. AFGHANISTAN.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. F. Shed Princes Dock, by order and on account and risk of the concerned the cargo Salved ex, S. S. Afghanistan, which wrecked near, Saakin and brought by S S. "Zuristan" and "Tabreestan" consisting of a large quantity of buckets hogshead of beer, cases of iron tiles, hinges, screws, matches, varnish, perambulators, bedsteads, machinery carpets, boiler composition, logs of yellow pines, and oak barrells drums, and kegs of stores, bales of cotton waste &c., &c.

Also four very valuable English-built carriages, consisting of victorias, cabriolets, and landaus,

A deposit for 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be cleared the next day.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-good, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong second-hand, victoria, in very good order.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture made to order by Robert and Wimbridge, rich glass and crockeryware by Treacher, best plated wares by Elkington, Reed and Barton, drawing room suites, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyras, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweet toned mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, in very good order. 1 Slate full-size Billiard table by Thurston, with ball cues &c., complete, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Dittmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of JOHN BEGG, Esq. Proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Club Road, Byculla, behind the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture made to order by Robert and Wimbridge, glass and crockeryware by Treacher, best plated wares by Elkington, Reed and Barton, drawing room sofas and chairs glass door almirahs drawing room cabinets, marble top dressing and wash, hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweet toned iron frame cottage piano, nearly new Squnby & Co., handsome flower vases and table ornaments, English iron safe, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, baba parambulators, lady's bicycle, cows, and buffaloe, handsome strong rubber-tyred Ralfy cart with C spring and Australian pony harness, sets of harness, &c. &c. the property of J. W. DRACUP, Esq. Magistrate.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th May, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 251 BAGS CALICUT DRY GINGER.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Munjid Bunder, Khuruk Bazar, by order and in the godown of Mr. Dewjee Nathoo, and on account and at the risk of Haje Janmahomed Moosa.

251 bags Calicut dry ginger.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Falkland Road, opposite the Bapty Flour Mill, the furniture, &c., of the Albert Victor Club, consisting of glassware, crockery, plated ware, 1 and 4 light Argand lamps, table and hanging lamps, set of dining tables, sofas, easy and light chairs, almyrahs, cupboards cots, large carpets, large quantity of copper utensils, garden lamps with posts, garden pots, &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF 3 PLOTS OF LAND AND BUILDING MATERIALS at Khandalla, a few minutes walk from the Railway Station.

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late Mr. Shamrao Manekjee Rele Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction on the premises at Khandalla on SUNDAY the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. the undermentioned plots of land and building materials, viz.:—

LOT No. 1.

Firstly.—All that piece of gowthan land situate in the village of Khandalla, on the north side of Old Peit Road, in the taluka of Malwa, zilla Poona, in the registration sub-district of Wadgon, containing by admeasurement in breath from east to west, 29 feet on the south, and 51 feet on the north, and in length from north to south 87 feet or there about and bounded on the east by the property of Laldas Damodardas, on the west by a Nalla, on the north by the property of the late Shamrao Manekjee Rele, hereinafter secondly described and on the south by the said Old Piet Road.

Secondly.—All that piece of gowthan land situate in the village of Khandalla, near the Old Peit, in the taluka of Malwa, zilla Poona, in the registration sub-district of Wadgaon, containing by admeasurement in breadth from east to west 102 feet and in length from north to south 41 feet or there about and bounded on the east by the property of the said Laldass Damodardass, on the west by the said Nalla, on the north by land bearing survey No. 85 and belonging to the late Shamrao Manekjee Rele and on the south by the property firstly described and belonging to the said Shamrao Manekjee Rele.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land situate in the village of Khandalla, near Old Peit Road, in the taluka of Mawal, zilla Poona, in the registration sub-district of Wadgaon, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 103 and new No. 85 and containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 30 gunthas or thereabouts and bounded on the east partly by the property of Agha Zainabuddin and partly by the property of Muncherjee J. Tarachand, on the west by the Railway Bridge, on the north by the property belonging to St. Mary's School and on the south partly by the property of Laldass Damodardas, partly by go-wthan land belonging to the late Shamrao Manekjee Rele and partly by the Nalla.

Also a quantity of building materials consisting of doors windows, beams, pillars, tiles, corrugated iron sheets, &c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamseedjee and Hiralal, solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Queen's Road, opposite the Marine Lines Station, the handsome household furniture, glassware crockery plated ware, books, D B fowling piece by W Cashmore, swords, daggers, sword sticks, Chinese fur coat, handsome pictures, single harness by Peat walnut wood single cot and marble top tea-table, mahogany large wardrobe in 3 pieces &c the property of Lt Col J M Kaye I M D.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th May, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,70 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance may be payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered

AT THE

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REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	"	16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£3,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... ... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... ... ... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ... " 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ... ... " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
" 12 " 5 " p. a.
" 2 years 5½ " p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a. compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... ...£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ...£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at the Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Nowera Eliya,	Mombasa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 19,00,000

OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 16.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£90 3-16	=	+ 1-16
2½ do. Rentes	£96 3-4	=	— 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£86	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 1-16	=	— 3-16
3 months hence	25 3-8	=	—3-16
Spot in New York	55 3-8	=	— 3-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris@sheques	25·10 1-2	=	unchanged
Berlin	20·41 1-4	=	do
New York Demand	4·86 7-8	=	do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	per cent	=	do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2	per cent	=	do
6 " " Fine " Trade Bills	2 1-4	per cent	=	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4	per cent	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1	per cent	=	do
7 day market loans	1 3-8	per cent	=	do

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 1-16 A.-M. Firm.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-11 done.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 27 M.-J. Done quiet.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 32 1-2 M.-J. Sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 31 3-8 M.-J. Sellers
Brown 29 1-4. M.-J. Sellers,
} flat.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 31 3-4. J.-A. done steady.

COTTON—
Corn in New York, 7.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,990,000.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 7,000. Spot 7·46 plus 12. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 15,000. Arrivals closed steady.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·33	7·25	7·21
+ 20	+ 19	+ 19
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
6·97	6·37	6·13
+ 17	+ 9	+ 8
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
6·05	6·03	6 02
+ 7	+ 7	+ 7

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. last year	9,900
Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Do. do Continent	nil

In New York—

Spot	13·80 + 25
Futures, month of July	13·65 + 32
Do. do. December	11·27 + 10

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 5-8 + 1-8
Futures, month of Aug.	13·12 + 20
Do. do. Nov.	11·02 + 6
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 16th May, 1904 :—

Cotton	13,385 bales.
Wheat	69,326 owts.
Linseed	39,911 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	28,176 "
Gingellyseed	5,604 "
Poppyseed	14,760 "
Groundnuts	171 "
Castorseed	1,157 "
Cocoanut	3,945 "
Myrabolams	4,238 "
Oilcakes	7,703 "
Mowraseed	nil "
Gram	2,797 "
Jowar	9,0171 "
Maize	363 "

BOMBAY, MAY 17.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	131 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	181
Japan 30 do do	148

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 98-1
1st Settlement 31st May	" 97-15
Money Market,—Tone quiet.	

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 10th Mar.	5	do
Bank of Bengal	do 14th April	5	do
Bank of Madras	do 17th Jan.	6	do

Bank of Bombay cash balance 25 lakhs up.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet			
Ready	5	4	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	13	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	2	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	5	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet			
Ready	5	5	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet			
Ready	20	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet but steady
Soft red Ahmedabad, Rs. 28
Club, No. 1 .....Rs. 27-8
Hard Red .....Rs. 24-8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone Firm
Estimated sales .....bales 8,000
Imports ..... do 8,000

May-June.	June.-July.	July.-Aug.
7·39	7·34	7·20
+9	+9	+9
Aug-Sept	**Sept-Oct**	**Oct.-Nov.**
7·06	6·46	6·22
+9	+9	+9
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
6·14	6·12	6·11
[+9	+9	+9

COTTON.—The market is very steady with Mills buying to some extent and a little more inquiry from exporters than has lately been experienced. Official quotations again show a rise of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in most descriptions.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	246	232	225	May 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)	256	244	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	250	244	...	"
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	255	249	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	246	238	"
Jalgaum do.	...	...	247	238	"
Khandwa do.	...	...	252	...	...
Khangaum fair staple (M.-G)	259	252		"
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra good staple (M.-G)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	261	254	...	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	266	259	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	305	295	...	"
Surat (M.-G.)	323	313	...	"
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	266	255	...	"
Do. (m.-G.)	263	252	236	"
Muttia (M.-G.)	253	241	...	"
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	281	"
Western (M.-G.)	...	...	273	"
Dhollera (M.-G.)	265	257	...	"
Do (H.-G.)	266	254	...	"
Compta (M.-G)	...	...	284	"

THE AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

The fine peal of eight bells, given by Sir Charles Cayser a former resident, has now been placed in the tower of the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. A special service of Dedication will be held to-morrow afternoon, at 6 p.m. The offerings will be given to the fund for providing a new organ which is greatly needed for the Church. The band of the Cheshire Regiment will take part in the service.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BUELER—May 10, at Cochin, the wife of A Bueler, Volkart Brothers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LATHAM—MOIR—April 27, at St Paul's Church, Mangalore, by the Rev R Benson Redding, Hugh Alison, eldest son of the late Lt-Col H Latham, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to Charlotte Anna, elder daughter of the late Thomas Moir, Glasgow.

DEATHS.

CHAMBERLAIN—May 7, at Kodaikanal, Eleanor, eldest daughter of Rev William, and Mary E Chamberlain, of the American Arcot Mission, Vellore, aged 10 years and 6 months.

KENNEDY—May 11, at 26, Pantheon Road, Madras, Maria Kennedy, aged 85.

RODGERS—May 11, at Serampore, Mira, widow of the late Capt S C Rodgers, H M Indian Marine, aged 72 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 28m., High water 0-31m., 1-23a. Low water, 6-28m., 7-15a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Hornby Road, 3 p. m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Insolvency Court, vacation sitting.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Forde charged Thomas Bennett, seaman, with wandering without any visible means of subsistence. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He was ordered to be sent to the Workhouse.

J. N. WADIA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The number of patients who attended the J. N. Wadia Charitable Dispensary, Mahim, during the month of April was 2,203 of whom 823 were adult males, 707 adult females and 671 children. The prevailing diseases were malarial fevers, bronchitis, worms, rheumatic affections, scabies, inflammation of ears and diseases of the digestive system.

ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Sub-Inspector Finch charged Alaya Haji Essa, a Mahomedan, with using criminal force to a Hindu woman, named Gungabai. On Monday morning complainant was among a crowd that was passing along Chinchbunder Bridge, when the accused seized her by the hand and assaulted her. The Magistrate sentenced the man to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT MESSRS. W.B. GREEN AND CO.—By kind permission Capt. Bailey, the Band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. M. Frellills, Band Master, commencing at 7 p. m., to-day :—

March	Frangesa
Selection	Jewel of Asia
Selection	The Gay Parisienne
Valse	Sourire D'Avril
Selection	Madame Sherry
Dance	Nell Gwyn
	Cesta
	Philp
	Caryll
	Dupret
	Felix
	German

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar per extra s. s. Nuddea will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-morrow.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Quillimane, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s. s. Sultan, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE ALIGHAR MAHOMEDAN COLLEGE AND H. H. THE AGA KHAN.—At the time of the Delhi Durbar the Hon. Sir Sultan Mahomedsha Aga Khan presided at the Mahomedan Educational Conference held in that city. Since that time His Highness has taken a warm interest in advancing the usefulness of the Alighar Mahomedan College, and has been contributing to its funds an annual sum of Rs. 250. His Highness has now doubled the amount of the contribution, and a sum of Rs. 500 will be paid annually in his name to the College funds.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Fakira Lambaji and Dhondu Krishnaji, inhabitants of Khandesh, were charged with receiving stolen property, to wit, a quantity of cloth belonging to several cloth merchants in Bombay. The circumstances under which the accused were arrested and brought to Bombay have been reported. The Magistrate discharged the accused there being no sufficient evidence to bring the charge home to them.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Committee of the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association have prepared a scheme of Prizes for composition and elocution in English, Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu. It is the second scheme of its kind, the first having been successfully carried out in 1902-03. The Committee invite the co-operation of educational authorities and trust that they will do all in their power to make the scheme known as widely as possible. The Committee also appeal to the general public for support, and will gratefully receive any donations sent in furtherance of the object.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of April 3 horses and 1 bullock were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the Owners; while 9 horses and 101 bullocks and 1 buffalo were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the month 277 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 5 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 7 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

THE MOHORUM DISTURBANCES:—The High Priest of the Borhas, Mulajee Shaik Mahomed Burhamdin, who has just returned from pilgrimage to Mecca has invited the heads of the different Mahomedan communities namely Khojas, Memons, Koknis, Dawdis, Arabs, Moguls, Pathans, Sidhis, Punjabis &c., to a dinner on Thursday at 10 a.m. at Daudi Bauq with a view to remove the friction caused by the disturbance between the two communities during the Mohorum some of the leading taboothwallas are also invited to the dinner. The Sunni Mahomedans under the auspices of the Coronation Mahomed Literary Society, will also present an address of welcome to the Mulla Saheb on the occasion.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate Fazil Hassum, a Mahomedan, was charged with house breaking and theft. It appeared from the evidence that the accused effected entrance into the office of Tulsidas Kanji Mezji in Kalbadevi Road on Sunday night by removing the padlocks, and removed property of the value of Rs. 189. The police on receiving certain information arrested the accused in his house at Chinch Bunder and recovered the property. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive 20 stripes.

ROBBING A TRAVELLER.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Morris charged Hussenadin Shahudin, a Mahomedan with the theft of a trunk containing clothes of the value of Rs. 150, the property of Mr. Ismail Hakim, a Turkish traveller. The evidence showed that complainant lived in Nagdevi Street. The accused went to his house from time to time for food and for other kind of help. On Monday morning while complainant was away from home the accused entered his house and with the assistance of a cooly removed the trunk. He was subsequently arrested by the police with the trunk in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

A TURTOR'S TEMPTATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Majistrate, Somnath Dalpatram, a Hindu was charged with the theft of a gold watch and chain valued at Rs. 525 belonging to Nurmahomed Haji Mahomed. It appeared that the accused was a private tutor to the younger brother of the complainant. On Monday he went to the house of the complainant as usual and while leaving the house managed to remove the property from a table in the room. Shortly after the complainant missed the watch and chain. He questioned his brother who gave certain information. Upon this the complainant went out in search of the accused who was arrested in the street. The watch and the chain were subsequently recovered from him. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A WITNESS' PREDICAMENT.—Mr. Albert Frettule of the Reliance Watch Company appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday and said that he had received a summons from the Calcutta Police Court to be present there to give evidence in a case on the 20th instant. One H. Smalley Alias Craster Alias Williams was a party to the case. All he knew of that man was that he had once come to Bombay shop bought certain articles and paid for them by cheque which was honoured. Mr. Frettule said he was a very busy man, and inquired who was going to pay his expenses if he went to Calcutta. The Magistrate said it was risky to disobey a summons. If he liked he might save expenses of going across by being taken to Calcutta under a warrant. However, his Worship advised Mr. Frettule to wire to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and request that his evidence be taken on commission.

A PICK-POCKET.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, Bapumyan Hyder Hussen a Mahomedan, who had three previous convictions against him was charged with stealing a purse containing Rs. 27, the property of one Govind Ganesh. The evidence showed that the complainant had a shop at Alibag. He came to Bombay recently to make purchases. On Sunday morning he went to a shop at Bhendi Bazar and made certain purchases. He placed the articles in front of the shop and proceeded to another shop to make further purchases. While he was walking along the road the accused came from behind and put his hand into complainant's coat pocket. Complainant's attention being immediately drawn towards his pocket he seized the accused and handed him over to to the police. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the man to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, Kassum Abdoola, a coachman in the service of one Sulleman Mahomed with the theft of three bags of grain of the value of Rs. 6, the property of his master. It appeared from the evidence that complainant had a godown in Koombharwada 4th Lane. He had also a buffalo stable at Pathan Road. On Sunday he was informed by his another servant named Luxmon Kanoo that the accused had removed from the godown two bags of grain on Friday and another bag on Saturday saying that they were wanted by his master. Complainant became suspicious. He called the accused and questioned him about the matter. The accused admitted his offence, and took complainant to the shop of one Nathu Madhoo in Falkland Road. The shopkeeper informed the complainant that the accused had come to his shop on the 13th instant and sold him two bags of grain for Rs. 14. He again came the following day and sold him another bag of grain for ten annas. The accused was then handed over to the police. On being questioned by the Court, the accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted one previous conviction against him. The Magistrate sentenced the man to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

SPECULATORS FINED—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Harkisson Harakchand, and five other Marwari speculators with causing obstruction in a public thoroughfare. Mr. Power deposed that about three o'clock in the afternoon on Monday he proceeded to Shaik Memon Street at the head of a party of policemen. There was a crowd of about thirty to forty persons collected opposite to what they call "Chandi Sutta" who caused obstruction to the traffic. They were standing there for speculation. The police succeeded in arresting the accused before the Court. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.—Inspector Power next charged Nagar Bhuder and eleven others with causing obstruction in Marwari Bazaar. The accused formed a portion of a crowd of about 80 persons, who caused obstruction to traffic. The accused No. 9 said that he was a servant and was going to his master's "peddi" in Abdul Rehman street after seeing his parents off to Ahmedabad at the Charni Road Station. He happened to pass through the crowd and was arrested. He was given the benefit of the doubt and discharged. The rest were fined Rs. 10 each.

RETIREMENT OF A HIGH COURT INTERPRETER.—Mr. Baba Luxmonjee, High Court interpreter, has owing to ill health retired on pension after a service extending over about three decades. He was first attached as interpreter and translator to the Chief Presidency Magistrate. He served long and faithfully in that capacity, and so highly were his services appreciated by Mr. W. Cooper Chief Presidency Magistrate that the latter used his influence with Government, and despite certain rules and regulations, got Mr. Baba promoted to the interpreters' department in the High Court. Here also his work soon drew the attention of the Bench and the Bar. His commanding personality, his clear, distinct and ringing voice, his courteous bearing and his obliging disposition won the esteem of all he came in contact with. He was specially popular with the litigants, who believed their interests to be safe in his hands when he had some of the most difficult, technical, and idiomatic expressions to translate and to interpret, Mr. Baba has a thorough command of the three principal Indian languages—Gujarati, Marathi and Hindustani; and he has secured the good opinion of all the judges of the High Court. At the time the Crawford Commission was sitting in Poona, Government obtained a loan of Mr. Baba's services for three months to act as interpreter to the commission; and at its close, Mr. H. O. Quin the secretary of the commission made a handsome acknowledgment of the value of Mr. Baba's services. As secretary of the David Sassoon Reformatory for many years, Mr Baba is known to have done excellent work.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

At the weekly meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trustees held yesterday, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presided; and the other members present were Brigadier General Proudfoot, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. Sassoon J. David, and Mr. D. E. Wacha. Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary, was also present.

A MOTOR-CAR EXHIBITION ON THE CRESENT.

The meeting considered a circular on memorandum by the chairman recommending that Mr. Esdaile who proposed to hold a Motor-car Exhibition on the Crescent site might be charged half the rent ordinarily charged for open and covered grounds.

The consideration of the matter was postponed, and it was resolved in the meanwhile to make an inquiry as to the nature of the exhibition.

CARRIAGE ACCOMMODATION FOR THE TRUST.

A circular was discussed recommending the construction of a stable and the provision of carriage accommodation, &c., in connection with the Board's new offices.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha protested against stable accommodation being provided in the neighbourhood of their office. The Trustees were like birds of passage, who were only for about an hour at the office, and did not require any stabling accommodation. If the officers of the Trust required it, they must pay for it. A stable meant the retention of several horses and coachmen and grooms, who brought plague germs with them, and the Improvement Trust which was originated for the purpose of improving the sanitation of the city, would be doing the very reverse if they constructed a stable somewhere in the Fort.

It was resolved to submit the matter to the solicitors as to whether the Board had the power to build a stable on the plot in question.

SALARIES OF CHAIRMEN OF THE TRUST.

The meeting next considered a letter from Government enquiring whether in regard to future chairmen if Government servants, the Trustees adhered to the offer contained in their letter dated 2nd October 1900, as they were disposed to reconsider the orders passed thereon in Government resolution dated the 10th November 1900.

The matter was referred to the Finance Committee

CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE TRUST ACT.

The Board discussed a circular on letter from Government forwarding for an expression of the Board's views copy of a draft bill to legalize the provisions of section 48 (10) and (11) of the Bombay Improvement Act.

It was resolved to draft a letter to the Government in terms of the solicitor's opinion.

MONSOON SHEDS ON THE KENNEDY SEA FACE.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Engineer, recommending certain alterations proposed by him to the sheds on the Kennedy Sea Face, so that they might be inhabited during the monsoons.

The Board sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 as recommended by the Engineer.

FURTHER ERECTION AT SITARAM BUILDINGS.

The Trustees considered a circular recommending sanction to the revised plans of Block F. of Sitaram Buildings, subject to the conditions mentioned by the Engineer.

Mr. Dinshaw Wadia said somebody must be made responsible for the stability of the proposed new structure.

The necessary sanction was given subject to certain conditions recommended by the Engineer.

THE BYCULLA FLATS.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe moved for the appointment of a Committee to advise the Board as to whether it was desirable to make any modifications in the existing plans for laying out hereafter that portion of land vested in the Trust known as the Flats.

It was arranged that the members of the Board should inspect the area before they dealt with the question.

The Board then adjourned till next week.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN INDIA.

The "Voice of India" remarks: The Principal of the Poona Fergusson College our only Indian Senior Wrangler, has courageously thrust his head into what he fully expects will be a nest of hornets. Is religious education in India necessary? No, answers Mr. Paranjpye in a spirited little paper contributed to the May number of "East and West." He goes further and doubts whether it is even desirable. We should not be surprised if it were pointed out in the course of the discussion that the education against which Mr. Paranjpye directs his attack is the kind of instruction which is imparted in Mrs. Besant's Hindu College and which would presumably be imparted in similar institutions where the teachers were less enlightened than in the College at Benares. In so far as his objection relates to what the Education Commission of 1882 calls principles of natural religion, Mr. Paranjpye would apparently urge—though his paper is not quite clear on the point—that even natural religion is not at necessary prop of morality. And his reason is that all manner of crimes have been committed "in the name of religion." The subordinate officers of Government do many objectionable things in the name of Government and yet it is hardly fair to blame Government for their conduct. Mr. Paranjpye probably means that religion could not prevent the crimes being committed and hence that it had little or on moral effect on the perpetrators. This would be an adequate answer to any pretension that with the introduction of religious instruction in schools human society would be purged of all its evils. No such claim has ever been put forward and therefore the real question is whether religious instruction cannot have any effect upon character, which will make it worth our while introducing such instruction in schools and colleges.

NEW RULES FOR ADMISSION INTO GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The "Praja Bandhu" inveighs against the new rules framed for the admission of students into the Grant Medical College at Bombay. Our contemporary says in last week's official Gazette of the Bombay Government are published the revised rules for admission in future of Matriculated students to the course of study at the Grant Medical College at Bombay. It is laid down in these rules that every student will have to pay Rs. 25 as entrance fee, and a monthly fee of Rs. 12. He will have also to pay Rs. 100 for two years' hospital practice at the J. J. Hospital and allied hospitals by four half-yearly instalments. As for the new students wishing to join the college he will have to pass a test examination conducted by the college authorities. Th subjects for this examination will be English, Arithmetic and Algebra. A passage from any English book or newspaper will be dictated to him by the examiner, who will also ask him to read out a para from an English book or newspaper, and question him about the meaning of words &c. in the same. In Order to deemed eligible a candidate will have to secure 60 percent marks in English and 50 in Arithmetic and Algebra. In Algebra he will be examined as far as the Binomial Theorem. It is also announced that no casual students will be admitted into the college and that students desirous of proceeding to England for study must have passed in Latin or any oriental classical language. In short, says our contemporary, the general drift of the revised rules, which by the way sanction the highhanded and we had almost said the unauthorized acts of the college authorities, is of a retrograde character quite in consonance with the present general policy of the Government in educational matters. We believe the reason for putting further obstacles in the way of Indian students is to be sought elsewhere than in a genuine desire for the welfare of the students.

RESULT OF THE TILAK TRIAL.

Referring to Mr. Brodrick's reply to questions in Parliament regarding the result of Tilak's trial the "Indu Prakash" discourses:—As regards compensation to Mr. Tilak Mr. Brodrick's remark was more striking as he attempted to lay it down as a sound principle of law and equity that the fact that the decision was favourable to Mr. Tilak in the highest tribunal in the land was no ground for giving any compensation. What better test than the decision in the case by Sir Lawrence Jenkins was necessary to convince Mr. Brodrick a statesman of experience and foresight of the inadvisibility of the prosecution? Does Mr. Brodrick place no faith in the opinions and views of a tribunal which even the British Sovereign respects? If Mr. Brodrick wanted to shift the ground of compensation he should have put in another plea but to distrust the decision of a competent tribunal is to display a regrettable want of judgment in this important matter of administration. Such observation on the part of the State Secretary lessens popular confidence in the promises made by authorized representatives of Government. Another ground is if Government had not sanctioned the prosecution and if a subordinate officer was responsible for it, why did the Government sanction an expenditure of a large amount which is distinct loss to the state treasury without any adequate return in any shape?

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Calcutta has established an Association for the advancement of scientific and industrial education in India; and the "Rast Goftar" remarks:—We have to offer our most hearty congratulations to our Babu friends at Calcutta for the establishment by them of an Association for the advancement of scientific and industrial education in India. Our Babu friends must have observed for themselves that their hard fight for a series of years on the platform of the National Congress has not forwarded the cause of the country even by a hair's breadth. If they have at all been able to secure a foothold here and there on the borders of the political arena, their rights and privileges in many other directions have been encroached upon and if they were to take the trouble to put down in black and white the profit and loss account for the period, they will find that their political losses have been greater than some of the nominal gains they have been all these years able to obtain. But we are not concerned at present with the political aspirations of a certain class of the people of this country. As frequently pointed out in these columns, the political aspirants have caught the wrong end of the stick, and if they choose to continue to persist in their course, which will inevitably lead them into a blind alley, they are at perfect liberty to do so.

The "Gujarati" on the other hand, states:—The movement inaugurated in Calcutta has our hearty sympathy. There are, however, grave difficulties in the way of its success ful working. There are some impractical and inexperienced enthusiasts amongst us who think that thoroughly earnest and absolutely trustworthy men can be had in hundreds to make nice collection throughout the whole country. They are in blissful ignorance of the fact that instances have not been wanting in which collections made for the Congress have mysteriously disappeared or have not been duly accounted for. There is a similar difficulty in making the four anna collections. Besides the four anna subscriptions are to be raised every year. It is common experience with Indian Associations, newspaper proprietors and organizers of public movements that at least some members and subscribers do not pay their subscriptions and when these are in arrears and the defaulters are reminded of their elementary obligation, they resent the reminder and find an excuse for further sins of omission. The larger the circle of small subscribers the greater the risk of defaults and even dishonesty.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

The Lieutt Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—102nd Prince of Wale's Own Grenadiers—2nd Lieut G G Oliver Unattached List to be dobble Co Officer dated 25th April; 114th Mahrattas—2nd Lieut N V Thew Unattached List to be double Co Officer dated 24th April; 2nd Lieut Thew will remain attached to the 120th Rajputana Infantry until further orders and 123rd Outram's Rifles—2nd Lieut J. G. Rae Unattached List to be double Co Officer dated 20th April.

The name of Lieut G Burrows 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regt is erased from and that of Captain F D Davidson 99th Deccan Infantry added to the list of Officers detailed to attend the next Course of Garrison Instruction commencing at Poona on 27th May.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers are reported to have qualified for the appointment of Pioneer Sergt at the Kirkee Class 1903 04 :—No 2717 Serg W J Stanger 1st Battalion East Kent Regt No 6786 Lance Serg A Runciman 2nd Battalion Royal Scots No 4961 Lance Corl J Freestone 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regt and No 5821 Lance Corl G Coulthard 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Reg.

The undermentioned Officers have passed in the languages and tests specified :—Lieut Morris C O and 2nd Lieut. Ford G N 105th Mahratta Light Infantry Higher Standard Urdu 11th April; Lieut Lindesay F S 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis Higher Standard Urdu Karachi 11th April 1904; Capt Sherer J D Royal Garrison Artillery Lower Standard Urdu Karachi 11th April 1904; Lieut McEnery J A Royal Engineers Lower Standard Urdu Karachi 11th April; Lieut Wayman W L West India Regiment attached 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment Lower Standard Urdu 11th April; Lieut Bosse G O 29th Battery Royal Field Artillery Lower Standard Urdu Bombay 2nd and 3rd May; 2nd Lieut Reilly B R 122nd Rajputana Infantry Lower Standard Urdu Bombay 2nd and 3rd May; 2nd Lieut Jackson D R H North Lancashire Regt attached 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Lower Standard Urdu Bombay 2nd and 3rd May; Murphy A Indian Medical Service Lower Standard Urdu Bombay 2nd and 3rd May;

Bombay Command Order No 395 of 1904 granting leave to Lieut-Col H G Lt Wemyss bet I M S is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned Officers has been granted leave on private affairs by H M Secy of State for India in extension of sixty days' privilege leave—Lieut-Col I S E Rowan R A Ordnance Officer 2nd Class for three months.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absense—Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut A C Littledale, F Battery out of India for two months on private affairs in extension of the leave granted in Bombay Command Order No 170 of 1904. Royal Garrison Artillery—Captain C F Phipps No 3 Mountain Battery out of India on private affairs up to 15th July 1904 (This Officer has been recently posted to No 3 Mountain Battery and is granted leave before his arrival in India to join that Battery) West Yorkshire Reg (1st Battalion)—2nd Lieut H W Oci Acwest to 5th June 1904 on medical certificate granted by the War Office in extension of the leave notified in Bombay Command Order No 823 of 1903 and Royal Medical Corps—Major A I Lilly in India for six months on private affairs.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, MAY 17.

Tuesday.—The barometer has fallen practically everywhere. Pressure is highest over West Peninsula, while shallow depressions are shown, one over Upper Sind, second at the foot of Kumaun and Himalayas, third were Bengal and Gangetic plain, and fourth over Upper Burma. Winds are irregular in the neighbourhood of these depressions, but below from about normal directions elsewhere, except at the Diamond Island and Bassein where unusual and fresh northwinds prevail. The mean temperature has fallen over the Peninsula except North Division of the East Coast and Central Divisions of India, but generally has risen in the North and North-east. The mean temperature is lower than usual except in Burma and North-east India the deficiency varying between five and ten degrees over North-west and Central India and the interior of the Peninsula. The highest temperature recorded is 105 degrees at Jacobabad, Sombalpur and Amraoti. General rain fallen in Assam and scathered showers in Burma North-west Himalayas; Central parts of the country and South Peninsula. The rainfall is light with the exception of 2·20 inches in Bellary and 1·61 inches in Dhubri. The conditions have not changed much since yesterday except off Burma Coast where pressure has fallen briskly and wind shofted to North-west, changes which perhaps indicate unsettled weather. Showers will continue in Assam and depression at the foot of Kumaun hills will determine the showers to that locality.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY THE 17TH MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall. Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st November to date.
Bushire	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	4·05	— 0·24	
Jask	29·770	SE	9	90·3	74·2	88	4·05	— 0·24	
Muscat	29·764	Calm	3	89·3	85·5	80	1·60	— 2·41	
Aden	29·708	W	4	95·3	82·8	73	0·94	— 1·55	
Lahore	29·711	N	3	95·4	70·2	54	0·05	7·20	+ 3·53
Sirsa	29·679	S	6	92·8	69·6	44		1·64	+ 0·68
Delhi	29·709	NNW	6	92·2	74·8	49		2·42	— 1·22
Agra	29·728	SW	5	93·0	75·4	49		1·05	— 0·81
Cawnpore	29·717	WNW	4	98·4	73·8	49		0·87	— 1·24
Allahabad	29·703	WSW	5	100·6	76·1	41		0·63	— 1·59
Jhansi	29·766	WSW	6	101·3	80·2	50		0·94	+ 0·56
Jacobabad	29·687	E	7	105·4	81·7	41		3·

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1904.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TIBET.

MR. E. J. SOLANO, to the new number of "Blackwood," contributes a highly instructive article on the subject of Tibet, "the Asian crisis." He disposes of the idea that the object of the present mission constitutes a new political departure on the part of the Indian Government showing that it is but the resumption of a policy initiated for a similar purpose by Warren Hastings. In 1774 a deputation from the Teshu Lama was received in Calcutta, bearing a letter which gave the Governor-General an opportunity to open direct political and commercial relations with Tibet. The Company's troops were then punishing the Bhutan hill tribes and the Lama sought to intercede. Hastings, reporting the matter to his Board, stated that the letter from the Lama invited them to friendship and after expressing the opinion that the settlement of the late frontier dispute had rendered Tibet accessible to the British without danger either to the persons or effects of travellers, he stated that, in answering the Lama's letter, he had, among other things, proposed a general treaty of amity and commerce between Bengal and Tibet. Thus Mr. Solano clearly shows that the relations now sought were of Tibetan, not of British origin, and that the present Mission was not conceived in a desire for further transfrontier aggression. The policy of ours a hundred years ago was described by Hastings, who in a minute wrote : "The President begs leave to observe that such a treaty has ever been a favourite object with our honourable masters and that they have repeatedly recommended the establishment of an intercourse with that country. The present juncture appeared to him the most favourable which has yet occurred for pursuing these ideas." A young civilian of the name of Bogle was thereupon ordered to proceed to Lhasa with a letter and certain presents, his instructions being that he should attempt to open a mutual and equal communication of trade. "If you shall judge," concluded his instructions, "that a residence may be fully established at Lhasa, without putting the Company to any expense, but such as may be repaid by the advantages which may be hereafter derived from it, you will take the earliest opportunity to advise me of it."

Mr. Bogle's mission was a success. It resulted in a personal friendship between the Teshu Lama and the British Commissioner. Intercourse was fairly established between Lhasa and Calcutta. The Teshu Lama, at an interview with the Emperor of China, spoke in favour of Hastings and the British in India and after the death of the two officials, Hastings persevered in his policy. We are reminded that he despatched subsequent missions to China and eventually succeeded in establishing British representation through a diplomatic agent at the Tibetan Court. It was a mistake not to pursue this policy and develop the connection once it was established. Such an opportunity, as Mr. Solano writes, "might have changed the course of Eastern history and averted the dangers of a Tibetan policy. The influence and commerce of Great Britain might have been long established in regions the once friendly peoples of which have subjected her with impunity to exclusion and contempt and whose present hostility necessitates a military escort to a British embassy which is refused audience. The case is very plainly put and Mr. Solano does not over-state it when he points out that it is now to St. Petersburg that the Lamas of Tibet despatch their deputations and Russian influence which holds in Lhasa—the results of a century of inaction on the part of the British. From the time of Warren Hastings to the present day neither the Indian Government nor the India office took the least interest in Tibet even the records of the Bogle negociations disappearing from official archives. The documents Mr. Solano quotes are to be found among records and private papers preserved by the family of Mr. George Bogle, the emissary whom Hastings sent to Lhasa. Government records of the various missions, observes Mr. Solano, were lost—"a fact which is eloquent in its revelation of the intellect and imagination of the officials of an imperial race." It was a long lapse of time between the days of Warren Hastings and Lord Lansdowne. But until 1890 nothing was done and then a Convention was signed between the Governments of Great Britain and China, which constituted an agreement as to questions of trade and territory in relation to Tibet.

Subsequent events are matters of common knowledge. The year 1899 found the provisions of that Treaty still unfulfilled, either by the Chinese or Tibetans. The British Government preferred that India should "see the matter through." It therefore authorised the Government of India to enter into direct negociations with the authorities at Lhasa with regard to the treaty rights of the respective States. Accordingly the Government of India attempted to resume the policy of direct relations with Tibet, the Viceroy having complained of the impotence and indignity of his position in connection with the attitude of the Tibetan Government which refused to reply to his representations, while reference to the Chinese Resident simply elicited from that official an assertion of his helplessness. The flirtation with Russia undoubtedly roused us to action, a fact which the writer does not seek to deny, but the position in regard to a commercial understanding, he puts very pertinently : "The reason of the Tibetans for their refusal to negociate as regards trade, is interesting in connection with a present political crisis in England : All the freedom of trade which they desire is already theirs, a free access to British markets, but they are not ready to make any concessions to British traders." Lhasa refused our request to re-open negociations and the Dalai Lama not only declined to receive communications from the Government of India but returned them unopened. That Russia was at the back of this is hardly open to question. Then come Lord Lansdowne's correspondence with the Russian Foreign Office. Russia has protested against our advance. Her protest was not at all too courteously, but very firmly, replied to by Lord Lansdowne, the Viceroy supporting him with the declaration of his intention to exclude from the actual present sphere of Russian activity a State, the borders of which are coterminous with those of Britain in India. That we shall pursue that policy to the end, whatever it may be, there is now no possibility of doubt. The debate in Parliament reported this morning shows that the British Government is willing to leave the Government a free hand, to permit it to enter Lhasa and to employ such troops as it considers necessary. Lhasa is now the only objective of the Mission, if its moral effect and practical objects are to be attained.

DAMARALAND. THE Germans, we learn, have been much chastened in spirit by their recent experiences in South-West Africa. The difficulty of suppressing the Hereros' revolt, which has become general, and the losses so far incurred have considerably altered the German point of view regarding the task of colonization. The nation has determined to be less critical in the future than they have been regarding the failure of their neighbours to at once check rebellions of the uncivilised aborigines of their Colonies. The latest accounts from German South-West Africa show that there is a considerable campaign before the German troops before the rebellion of the Hereros can be crushed. In the territory which includes Damaraland, Namaqualand, and Luderitzland, Germany has a Colony of much promise, but all progress and development have been stopped by the native outbreak, and if a great deal of expenditure is not to be entirely wasted, it is imperative that the revolt should be put down within the next few months. The country is rich in copper and its agricultural resources hold out great promise. Damaraland is the northern district, the development of which is in the hands of the South-West Africa Company, an Anglo-German Syndicate which by its subsidiary companies is working mining and railway concessions that are likely to be very valuable. Last year, the Great Damara Copper Mining Company was floated with a capital of £125,000 to work copper deposits at Otjuisingath or as it is now called Konig Albrecht's Hohe. The rebellion has caused a suspension of work on this property but so far, ore has been obtained from workings sunk to a depth of 50 feet. This ore has realised an average price of £17 10s per ton. Its yield of copper on the average has been from 28 to 29 per cent. while in some instances it has run as high as 40 per cent. Its richness is indicated by comparison with the ore mined at Ookiep in Cape Colony which yields somewhat less than 20 per cent., while that of the famous Rio Tinto mine in Spain runs only to 2 1-4 per cent. per ton. The Rio Tinto is the largest copper mine in the world and the Company which works it declared its last dividend at 32½ per cent, for six months. The prospects before the Great Damara Copper Mining Company therefore seem very bright and at present, despite exorbitant government and railway charges, a profit of £4 10s. to £5 per ton is earned on an output restricted by careful selection.

A correspondent in a home contemporary declares that if the Government charges were reduced, for every ton of ore now sent away, ten tons of still "payable" ore might be worked. The Otavi Mining and Railway Company, which is the offspring of the South-West Africa Company has a capital of one million sterling of which £232,843 is paid up. This Syndicate is building a narrow gauge line from Swakopmund on the coast near Walfish Bay to Otavi in the interior via Karibib. There is a Government line from Swakopmund to Karibib and it was the original intention of the Otavi Company to utilise that railway in conjunction with a line connecting Karibib and Otavi. But the engineer reported that the Government line was unsuitable for heavy traffic, and it is now the intention to abandon this railway when the new line is in full working order. The new railway will be 356 miles long and the cost is to be £721, 323 or £2,026 per mile. This is one of the schemes that the rebellion has interfered with, for the construction of the line was already in progress when the Hereros revolted and the section to Karibib was expected to be finished this year. If the war is prolonged, much of this work will probably have to be done over again. Upon this and other railway projects depends the exploitation of remarkable deposits of ore still untouched in many parts of the Colony. With the development of the mineral resources will proceed the agricultural, for the country is highly fertile and the farmers will find in the mining centres markets for their produce. Cattle raising is already a very important industry, and the rebellious natives have been able to make large captures of stock at a time when the cattle are in excellent condition, owing to a season of splendid pasturage. The farmers have indeed lost nearly the whole of their stock in Hereros' raids and one of the tasks of Government after the war will be to restock the farms. Last year a sheep farming Company began operations and this departure also promises well. The Damaraland sheep of the future will be the product of the crossing of the Cape "fat tails" with merinos. The labour question is a vital problem in this German Colony as in the Transvaal. The Hottentot is declared to be too weak for the work required to be done and is entirely untrustworthy. Attempts are being made by the South-West Africa Company to obtain labour from Cape Colony, but their success is doubted. The labour question has probably not a little to do with the rebellion and it may be that at the end of the war the Germans may find a solution of the problem in Chinese labour. In that event, there is not likely to be any protest similar to that raised in regard to the British Colony, for there are in the Colony no more than 5,000 Europeans, though a large number of Boers have entered the territory since the Boer War. The prospects for colonists will be increased when the rebellion is quelled ; for it is anticipated that a large part of the present Herero territory will then be annexed.

MILITARY STRATEGY. Under the title of "Notes on Strategy and Military History," Messrs. Gale and Polden have published a manual which is evidently intended to be of service to the youthful aspirant to a military career. Capt. H. T. Russell B. A., who is the author, makes no secret of the fact that the work is elementary and it is not his intention that it should be used alone in study for "promotion" examinations. However there is little doubt that it will assist some candidates to grapple with their examination papers. The volume contains dissertations on such subjects as strategy, morale, mobility and flying columns ; it compares offensive and defensive operations ; indicates the strategy of the lines of communication, bases and marches, and in fact in a more or less superficial manner covers the whole of the ground over which the military strategist is supposed to go. Capt. Russell's definitions are at times so elementary as to be amusing. Thus, the student is informed that by morale is meant mental condition, and that morale may be good, bad, or indifferent. Strategy is the art of using the resources of a nation in war ; and mobility is that quality which, when possessed by troops, enables their commander to rapidly transfer them and their "shooting power" from point to point of the theatre of war. These definitions are taken haphazard from the manual, and it occurs to us that, although, there is really nothing to be said against them, they would hardly be considered adequate by the examiner. Strategy is the "art of the general" as Captain Russell hastens to add, but even that does not express all that is contained in the word. We are inclined to doubt whether a definition of morale is really necessary, but if so moral condition expresses its meaning and it is not necessary to add that "it may be good, bad, or indifferent." Indeed there is a doubt whether the moral condition of an army or body of men could be indifferent. At the best, however, these are merely quibbles. The book is full of truisms, but it also contains a lot of extremely readable matter which, we suppose, the military student should be well acquainted with, and if it is necessary that he should learn by rote a mass of arbitrary military terms, he will certainly be able to read this work with more zest than he would the average military manual,

THE locusts must have enjoyed their hot weather visit to Mahableshwar, for during their stay they have managed to devour most of the leaves off the trees.

THE Queen of Roumania, Carmen Sylva, has expressed a desire to make of her castle of Segenheim on the Rhine, a retreat or refuge for old writers and journalists.

AT the instance of Mr. Watson, the new Australian Premier, the Federal Parliament adjourned until the 18th May in order to permit the preparation of a Ministerial programme.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph, for the first time for forty years will not go this year to his summer palace at Ischl, but will go to Eisenerz in Styria, where he will hold an interview with the Shah of Persia who will also spend a week at Eisenerz.

SUCH strong opposition has been offered by provincial traders to the cash on delivery scheme, in connection with the Post Office, that Mr. Henniker Heaton has announced his intention to abandon his advocacy of the proposal. From a similar cause says Mr. Heaton, the Postmaster-General has decided not to introduce the subject into Parliament.

SOME excitement has been caused by an order for cartridges, placed by China in Austria before the Russo-Japanese war broke out. Wise critics pretended to see in this measure a sort of preparation for Chinese intervention. The truth is that the Chinese Government owns a certain number of Mannlicher rifles, the supply of cartridges for which, when exhausted, it renews in Austria. The order given, before the war began, has nothing in its nature either extraordinary nor disquieting.—"Le Memorial Diplomatique."

A RAILWAY carriage has been transformed for the nonce into a County Court by His Honour, Sir Horatio Lloyd. A case he was hearing at Mold being unfinished when the time arrived for the rising of the Court, he suggested to Mr. Samuel Moss, M.P., and Mr. Ellis Griffith, M. P., counsel for the parties in the matter, that they should address him in the carriage on the journey to Chester or later on at Chester County Court. The learned counsel chose the railway carriage. Their arguments were accordingly given, and were concluded before the train reached Chester. His Honour reserved his decision.

"THE Duchess of Dantzic" has taken its place among the English operas that will live, says the "Pall Mall Gazette." At any rate, it is assured of a lease of popularity that may rival that of the best creations of Offenbach or Audran that have been translated to the English stage. It has more stamina than most of them, and, as a musical work, has the merit, which will be appreciated by a patriotic musical public, of being a native production. Mr. Caryll and Mr. Hamilton between them have done a great thing by redeeming light opera from the common reproach of vulgarity.

IN default of incidents on which to comment the Military correspondent of the "Times" indulges in the following reflection :—Hitherto the Russian Press has provided excessively tedious reading. If military genius is the power of seeing men, things, and circumstances as they are, then the Russian Press has not been overburdened with it, since it has only given evidence of seeing things as they are not. In Bishop Butler's phrase, the Russians have only wanted to know what was said, not what was true. Sometimes a reader will wonder whether the quaint conceits he sees in the Russian Press are anything more than a postcript to Tolstoi's "War and Peace, and whether Kuropatkin and Kharbin would not be better replaced by Kutusoff and the Kremlin. Russian pictures of war, whether on canvas or on paper, are always incomparably good in a descriptive sense, but they are always pictures, and as theories of war they are generally as mystic and untenable as those of the greatest Russian novelist's greatest epic. War sometimes forgives criminals, but it never forgives dreamers. The sterile emotions of leaders of Russian thought are exceedingly beautiful, but as serious contributions to the decision of practical questions of national strategy they are remarkably useless. The Russians invent men after their own mournful ideals, and then weave round them a chain of circumstances and events to square with their own theories of life and contemporary history. All these visions vanish into the air at the touch of the enemy's sword and on contact with the stern realities of war ; the Russian dreamer awakes to find himself in an unknown world.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AT WORK.

THE STORY OF THE HERTZIAN WAVES.

Now that the really remarkable achievements of the De Forest system in the despatch of news from the Far East and in the guidance of Japanese naval strategy have become factors that even the Empire of All the Russias has had to take cognisance of, it may be of interest to briefly recapitulate the principles of wireless telegraphy, and survey the ground that has been covered, in order to realise the great step in advance that has been taken.

Wireless telegraphy, to quote Sir Oliver Lodge, one of its most famous exponents, may be called "Signalling through space without wires."

Light from the sun and electricity are the same in kind, and only differ in degree, the difference resting in the length of their respective waves, whose velocity through the other (a medium permeating everything, even the so-called solid materials of the earth, and filling interstellar space, through which light travels) is the same for both light and electricity, namely, 186,400 miles per second.

These facts were conjecturally known early in the nineteenth century to Faraday, Thomson, Stokes, Weber, Helmholtz, and particularly to Clerk Maxwell, but it remained for Dr. Fertz to prove them in 1887. The ether thus conveys energy from the sun in the form of waves, which vary in length. To one set, appreciable to the eye, we give the name of light ; another, appreciable to the surface of the body, we call heat ; a third only to be detected by delicate instruments, we call electricity and magnetism and these electro-magnetic undulations are known to science as "Hertzian waves."

The discovery of the peculiar action of these waves on a tube containing metal filings loosely packed, and sensitive to such sparks in its vicinity, is due to Branly of Paris, and later to Hughes and Lodge in England. Lodge first called this instrument a "coherer," and this "coherer," in an improved from, is the detecting instrument in use with Marconi and others.

Now it is patent that there can be no monopoly in wireless telegraphy as such, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette." The Hertzian waves that radiate on all sides through ether are the property of everybody who can catch them. The chief difficulty of wireless telegraphy is that of controlling one's own messages and catching them only on one's own instruments. To a certain extent these instruments can be tuned. A man tuning a piano finds that something in the room responds and vibrates in sympathy when he strikes a certain note. In a like manner it has been found possible to tune wireless transmitters and receivers, so as to be only susceptible to certain vibrations. However, this has only proved feasible at smaller distances.

Every system of wireless telegraphy therefore, not having any connecting medium it can call its own, depends upon two pieces of apparatus, the one which sends out the wave-creating shocks and the one which receives them. In the sending apparatus (the transmitter), sparks, such as observed by Hertz, are made to pass rapidly between two knobs, by means of an electric current ; these give rise to the Hertzian waves, which travel out in all directions.

To Professor Dolbear first in 1886, and to Marconi some years later, is due the credit of increasing the radius for the transmission and detection of these Hertzian waves by stringing insulated wires (aerials, or antennæ) along masts and towers from 150 to 250 feet in height. Both Braun and Marconi further discovered that a greatly increased distance could be covered by establishing alternating circuits of larger capacity, energy, and storing power.

Marconi's "coherer," or receiving instrument, is a tiny tube of glass about two inches long. Wires enter the tube terminated by blocks of silver, with a small gap between them, in which is a pinch of metal filings. Part of the waves sent out fall on the coherer, causing the filings to cling together and cohere, make a bridge for the current, complete the circuit, and set the usual telegraphic dot-and-dash Morse apparatus in motion. In order to break the current for the next sign, a small hammer is made to tap the coherer in order to break up the cohering filings and cause them to return to their former loose formation. This tapping or decohering device is the great drawback of all systems like Marconi's working with a coherer. It involves complication of apparatus, uncertainty of action, and, most important of all, great waste of time. No more than an average of seven to fifteen words can be sent in a minute by Marconi (five, I believe, is the average), and, therefore, interesting and valuable as Marconi's experiments may be from a scientific point of view; near as they may have approached to the realisation of his hopes, practical results are so far, nil.

No system whose messages can be intercepted by others, no system which requires co-operation, or rather a cessation of action on the part of competing systems, in order to prevent everybody's messages clinging in a hopeless blur upon the receiving instrument, can be of any practical commercial value. Up to the present the only system of wireless telegraphy of practical value is that of De Forest, now in actual use by the "Times" on their steamer Haimun in the Far East, and its success is due to the discarding of the coherer, with its slow and clumsy mechanical tapping device. De Forest's receiving instrument, called a "responder," has for one pole a bath of caustic potash solution, into which dips the other pole in the shape of a fine platinum wire. The electric waves chemically decompose the solution, thereby reducing the resistance, bridge the space between the poles, and complete the circuit.

This "responder" is so extremely sensitive in its action that it is instantly and automatically restored to its normal condition of high electrical resistance upon cessation of the Hertzian impulse, and so this automatic restoring quality allows an ordinary telephone receiver to be used as a receiver. In this one hears, as it were, the sound of the spark at the sending instrument ; for however rapidly these sparks follow one another, the responder restores itself to its original condition after each, and is thus able to respond to the succeeding impulse. Thus a sort of crude musical scale or siren can be operated and the same note is heard ascending or descending by one listening at the telephone. The speed of receiving signals by this system is only limited by the ability of the operator to read—thirty five words a minute are the average, although as high as sixty have been done. Owing to the speed in transmission, no other machines can catch the De Forest messages, and the extraordinary results achieved by the "Times" steamer with two sets of DeForest instruments side by side, neither interfering with the other speak for themselves. It is a matter of history that the "Times" operators caught the messages by which the Japanese in the recent naval battle called up Admiral Togo through the fog.

One can hardly say what the next development in wireless telegraphy will be. Marconi, has sent, isolated signals across the Atlantic. At some future time we may be able to signal all round the world, even to other planets. (The Hertzian waves travel through space as fast as light, and that reaches us in eight minutes from the sun.) But for present commercial purposes a reliable system within a radius of 500 miles is amply sufficient for the needful overland, island to island, between ship and ship and ship and shore communication. On April 11 the "Times" steamer was heard at its receiving station 170 miles away, and acknowledged messages over 150 sea miles. Communication has been established by De Forest from St. Louis to Chicago, 270 miles off, and from St. Louis to Buffalo, 417 miles overland, a great achievement in wireless telegraphy. Soon every vessel of the Great Powers, every merchant ship of 1,000 tons, every lighthouse, will have its wireless installation. Weather reports, storm warnings, sailing orders, will be given hundreds of miles from the coast. Yacht owners will be kept in constant touch with their offices and their homes.

There is no monopoly in wireless telegraphy to anybody as such ; these Hertzian waves passing through ether at the rate of 230 millions a second, are the property of those who can catch them. Thus the real value of any system depends ultimately upon its receiving instruments. Secondly, the properties of these Hertzian waves are as yet but very imperfectly understood. We do not positively know whether the Hertzian wave climbs over or goes through the earth's surface, although something of this sort must happen or we could not signal between two points beneath the horizon to each other.

RUSSIA AND THE POWERS.

THE QUESTION OF CONTRABAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, MAY 16.

Count Goluchowski, addressing the Delegation at Buda Pest, said the situation in the Far East was gloomy and it was impossible to gauge the duration of the struggle.

In view of the wide interpretation of what was contraband of war, he suggested restrictive regulations by mutual agreement among the Powers.

He warned Turkey of the serious dangers to which she would expose herself if she failed to carry out reforms.

It is officially notified that China has instructed her representatives abroad to assure the Powers, that come what may, she intends strictly to adhere to her neutrality.

Details of the blowing up of the Miyako state that she was with a flotilla engaged in clearing Kerr Bay of mines under the fire of the Russians with six guns. The latter despite the continuous bombardment of Kataoka's Division during the whole of yesterday, stubbornly retained their positions. The flotilla was not damaged. The Miyako floated for twenty-two minutes and hence the loss was small.

LONDON MAY, 17.

General Pflug telegraphs that the Japanese advance on Liao-yang is characterised by indecision. He supposes the objective of the principal Japanese forces points beyond Haicheng.

Three lascars belonging to the crew of the British steamer Camrose and also some members of the crew of a German steamer have been arrested at Kronstadt on suspicion of being Japanese.

The Russians have completely evacuated Nieuchwang.

The Japanese continue removing mines in Kerr Bay in spite of the heavy Russian fire.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 17.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London the 16th May, says that the "Times" Peking correspondent attributes the anti-Yellow agitation to German intrigues in China.

The "Times" estimates General Kuropatkin's fighting force at 100,000 men with 256 guns defending a front of 100 miles.

The accounts of the Yalu battle show that the Japanese charged the Russians with the bayonet at Holnuatung.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Counsul for Japan sends us the following telegram received on Monday night from the Japanese Government :—

Admiral Kataoka's report : On the 14th instant our torpedo boat flotilla continued the operation of sweeping the sea under cover of the fleet.

The enemy had constructed a temporary battery on the promontory between Kerr Bay and Talienwan, and had laid six field guns besides a hastily constructed fort. They sent one company and stubbornly resisted.

Our flotilla, defying the enemy's fire, carried out the operation and destroyed five mines.

Unfortunately one mine exploded beneath the Miyako, which sunk, wounding six besides two killed during the fight.

Telegrams dated Colombo, May 17th state.—Owing to the war, the Russian Government has withdrawn the grant of six millions sterling, assigned for the construction of new railways in the Empire.

Early next month the battleships Borodino, Kniazsuvaroo, Orel and Emperor Alexander III, accompanied by a portion of the Baltic squadron and ships bought abroad, with regard to which strict secrecy is being observed, will sail eastward under the command of Admiral Roshestvenski.

The cruisers of the Russian Volunteer Fleet are being fitted out for active service.

A NEW "OPEN PORT" IN JAPAN.

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

The Government of India have received an intimation to the effect that Wakamatsu in the Province of Chikuzen, Japan, has been declared as "Open Port" by an Imperial Ordinance with effect from the 10th April 1904. The principal articles of export from Wakamatsu are said to be coal, and iron and steel materials ; imports consist mainly of iron ore.

THE PROPOSED TATA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

SCHEME NOT REJECTED.

SIMLA, MAY 17.

The following press communique has been issued to-day :—

It has recently been stated in certain newspapers that the Government of India have rejected the offer made by Mr. Tata of a donation for aiding the foundation of the Institute of Science. The assertion is absolutely without foundation. In May 1903 in a letter to the Government of Bombay which was communicated to the press and published in the "Gazette of India," the Government of India reviewed progress of the negotiations from their inception in 1898 and indicated the further steps which must be taken by the promoters of the scheme in order to bring it into practical operation. They made financial concessions which cleared the ground of all pecuniary difficulties and the principal question which remained under discussion was the procedure for the valuation of the trust property and its appropriation to the purposes of the Institute. After explaining the most convenient means of attaining these objects, the Government of India expressed the hope that Mr. Tata and his advisers would so expedite the transfer as to place the Governor-General-in-Council in a position to proceed at once with the necessary legislation.

The Government of India have recently made enquiry from the Government of Bombay as to the progress which has been made and as soon as they learn that the essential preliminaries have been carried out, they will proceed with the needful legislation. So far from having rejected Mr. Tata's offer, the Government of India have promised a large subsidy to the scheme and they have throughout the negotiations done everything within their power to facilitate the progress and aid the realization of a project which has their fullest sympathy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

The Advance on Lhassa.

LONDON, MAY 16.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Trevelyan asked that the final sanction for the advance on Lhassa might be deferred till the Amban had arrived at Gyantse and the report of the negotiations had been published.

Mr. Brodrick said the advance had already been sanctioned, subject to the condition stated on the 12th instant, which if not fulfilled would take place without further sanction.

The Imperial Government had he said sanctioned the despatch of any re-inforcements the Indian Government may consider to be necessary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA MAY 17.

The following press communique has been issued to-day :—

The Tibetans have mounted at Gyantese Jong, more jingals and a 4-pounder gun, but their fire has not at present proved very effective. They have occupied a monastery two miles north-west of the British post. Dak sowars were fired on but they drove off the enemy and got through. British re-inforcements left Chumbi on the 15th inst and should arrive at Gyantse on the 24th. The Teesta road was closed on the 14th and is being repaired The Runpo-Rorotang road has been repaired. The Gantok-Rungpo road is not yet fit for carts but 750 maunds a day are being passed over by pack animals and coolies.

CHUMBI, MAY 16.

The situation at Gyantse is unchanged except that the Mission post has been considerably strengthened and the enemy in addition to the jingals, which they have been firing daily into the camp, have mounted a four-pounder gun and are concentrating fire on the camp.

On the 15th the mail was attacked by a party of mounted Tibetans lying in wait between Khanamar and Gyantse, and though the escort consisted of only two Sikh sowars, the Tibetans were driven off and their kit captured by the sowars, who then proceeded with the mails.

The reinforcements with guns of heavier calibre than those at present with the Mission are now "en route" from Chumbi.

The posts on the line of communications are being strengthened, and supplies are being rapidly pushed forward.

Reinforcements from India including a comparatively large increase of artillery are mobilising and are expected shortly.

The experiment of training yaks for use in light carts promises successful and greatly help the supply.

An Officer commanding communications has been appointed and will join shortly, thus setting free General Macdonald's move forward.

Gyantse is provisioned for two months.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

King Edward to visit the Kaiser.

LONDON, MAY 16.

King Edward will visit the Kaiser William at Kiel during the regatta in June.

LORD CURZON IN LONDON.

Received by His Majesty.

Lord Curzon arrived at Charing Cross this afternoon and was met at the station by Mr. Brodrick, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Roberts, Lord Scarsdale, Lord Selborne and Lord Knollys, who invited him to proceed immediately to Buckingham Palace.

Lord Curzon accompanied by Lady Curzon drove straight to the Palace.

Their Majesties received them most cordially and they remained at the Palace for upwards of an hour.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The "Daily Telegraph", in an article on Lord Curzon, says he is the greatest Viceroy since Lord Dalhousie and has stamped a vigorous and permanent impress upon the whole system of our Government in the East.

FUNERAL OF SIR H. STANLEY.

The funeral service was held to-day over the late Sir Herry Stanley at Westminster Abbey with great ceremony. The pall bearers included the Duke of Abercorn, Sir Harry Johnston and Sir George Goldie.

The coffin rested on a catafalque in the choir,

Their Majesties the King and Queen and the King of the Belgians were represented and there was a great gathering present.

The remains were afterwards conveyed to Pirbright for interment.

THE STORMING OF ILLIG.

BLUEJACKETS' GALLANTRY.

COLOMBO, MAY 17.

An officer of the flagship Hyacinth, which took part in the capture of Illig, interviewed in Colombo gave a vivid description of how Illig was taken. Flag-Captain Hood captured two Somalis. Two seamen of the Hyacinth were killed, also a stoker belonging to the Fox, while four men of the Mohawk, and one each from the Hyacinth and Fox were wounded.

Admiral Atkinson Willes has issued a message congratulating the Flag-Captain on the able manner in which he supported him on the occasion of the capture of Illig ; also in the much more dangerous duty of superintending the clearing of the caves under the cliffs, filled by desperate men. The officers, seamen and marines, who shared in the work, deserve the greatest praise for their gallant conduct. The highly satisfactory gallantry of all concerned was very marked and a source of great pride to the Commander-in-Chief and the service.

The Hyacinth leaves Trincomalee to-morrow.

EUROPEAN FOUND DEAD IN A TRAIN.

MOGHALSARAI, MAY 17.

While the Up-Punjab mail tickets were being checked here, a person named Lindsay travelling alone in a European intermediate compartment from Howrah to Delhi was discovered dead, the stiffened corpse indicating that death occurred some hours previously. Evidently the deceased had only lately recovered from a serious illness as the body was much emaciated. The corpse has been removed to the local dispensary for post mortem examination.

EUROPEANS AND THE LAW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

In September last, Mr. G. Sims appeared before the native Deputy Magistrate of Monghyr to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace. He claimed to be tried as a European British subject but his application was refused by the Deputy Magistrate on the ground that although an acting Advocate-General of Bengal (Mr. A. Phillips) had expressed a contrary opinion in 1884, Sir H. Prinsep late Judge of Calcutta High Court in his "Criminal Procedure Code" stated that European British subjects in matters relating to security to keep the peace "are subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of Criminal Courts." The District Magistrate upheld the Deputy Magistrate on appeal. Mr. Sims next made an application for revision to the High Court but Justices Ghose and Stephens without dealing specially with the ground in question dismissed the application with the remark that they saw no sufficient reason to interfere with the order of the District Magistrate. The Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association have now addressed a letter to the Government of Bengal on this subject pointing out that the opinion expressed by Mr. Phillips is supported by an opinion expressed in writing by Mr. L. P. Pugh, and the late Mr. J. Pitt-Kennedy and submitting that an editorial note for which no reasons are given and no judicial authority is or can be cited can scarcely be said to justify such a drastic change in the view of the law hitherto adopted by the Government of Bengal as the present decision involves and they conceive that it cannot be regarded as of sufficient authority to override the carefully considered opinion of two leading Counsel, confirmed as they were by the opinion of the Advocate-General of the day taken by Government for its own guidance and the directions issued by that Government to their officers to act in accordance with that opinion. Considering that this is a matter of the highest importance as affecting European British subjects, the Council trust that it may be fully and carefully reconsidered by the Government of Bengal and such orders passed as may seem right.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE FIGHTING ON THE YALU.

London, April 30th.—The Russian heroes of the naval battle of Chemulpho have been frantically feted at St. Petersburg.

The Tsar decorated all the survivors of the fight, and also entertained them in his Winter Palace at luncheon.

Further particulars have been received of the sinking of the Japanese transport Kinchin Maru.

The transport, it appears, parted from her escort of torpedo boats in a fog.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that the crew tried to escape in the ship's boats, and that six officers, who were locked in a cabin, surrendered, but that the soldiers, who were concealed in another part of the vessel, fought still she sank.

The prisoners were landed, and transferred to Nikolsk, in Eastern Siberia.

Japanese reports confirm the story, that the Japanese soldiers preferred death to surrender, and fired volley after volley at the Russians, until they were engulfed.

With the aid of three boats, which were got free from the wreckage, forty-five soldiers and nine passengers and crew were saved.

The Emir of Bokhara has given one million roubles (£100,000) towards a fund for the increase of the Russian fleet.

London, May 1.—Russian official reports state that Japanese steamers are arriving at the mouth of the Yalu, and that small bodies have been crossing the river daily since the 23rd ult. at various points, mostly by means of pontoons, south of Wiju. Fifteen hundred occupied two islands in the river driving the Russian light cavalry, which lost Lieut. Samaroff and 18 men, killed and wounded, to the north bank, whence the Russians claim that their severe fire must have inflicted considerable losses on the Japanese, who were in close formation.

On the 26th the Japanese, with a battery of artillery, approached Chien Ching, when the Russian artillery caused their retirement in disorder. The Japanese, however, continued to cross the river on the 28th ult.

A Reuter's despatch states that the Japanese General, Kappantsi, in Manchuria, reported on Saturday that 16,000 Japanese crossed the Yalu on Thursday and attacked 30,000 strongly entrenched Russians. The Japanese sharp-shooters killed many Russian officers, who wore conspicuous uniforms.

THE HERERO'S' RISING.

A GENERAL REVOLT.

London, April 30.—A Boer named Banuver, who has been on a visit to the German colony of Damaraland on business, declares that the Hereros' rising is general, Europeans are being murdered wholesale, the country is a heap of ruins and sixty thousand cattle and fifteen thousand horses have been stolen. The natives, he adds, are well armed but the rising is likely to be quelled in July.

SUSPECTED PLAGUE AT MARSEILLES.

London, April 30.—The French mail steamer "Equateur," from Syria, has been ordered into quarantine at Marseilles, owing to a suspected case of plague on board.

COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

MR. LYTTLETON ON THE RACIAL PROBLEM.

London, April 30.—250 persons attended last night the annual dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute. Among those present were the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Jersey, Field-Marshal, Sir Henry Norman, Mr. W. H. Irvine, &c.

Mr. Robert Reid proposed, and Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith responded to, the toast of, "The Imperial Forces."

Mr. Alfred Lyttleton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who presided, proposed "The Colonial Institute." He dwelt chiefly on South African affairs, and eulogised the Alaskan boundary and Anglo-French settlements. The latter, he declared was largely due to the King. He considered one of the world forces to be reckoned with was the desire of residents of congested areas to break out and filtrate into the vacant spaces of the earth. He would be the last to decry the racial sentiment of those great democratic countries which absolutely declined to admit within their largely vacant territories competitors of a lower standard of civilisation, and a lower industrial standard, than their own. He did not expect to live to see a thorough reconciliation of those great opposing forces. Nevertheless, they had a right, sincerely and courageously, to face the problem. There was a certain hollowness, and a certain spirit of formula in speaking of the unity and homogeneity of our Empire, when people in one portion of it refused free way and leave to other subjects of the King to move freely within their midst. But he did not say for a moment that the refusers were wrong. The problem was one of vast complexity, and one of the greatest problems confronting English statesmen.

Sir George Sydenham Clarke proposed "Our United Empire, the greatest power for good in the world."

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A CHEQUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

One J. W. Park in receipt of a pension of Rs. 75 a month from the Calcutta Tramway Company being indisposed made over a cheque for encashment to a Native Christian named John Andrews, who altered it to Rs. 750, cashed it at the Bank of Bengal, paid Rs. 75 to Park and retained the balance The forgery was discovered subsequently by the Bank's auditors, and Andrews is now on his trial at the Police Court, Calcutta. The case is pending.

NICKEL FOR INDIAN CURRENCY.

It is understood that it is intended to introduce nickel into Indian currency as an experiment. Indian nickel will be of the value of one anna.

HOCKEY IN POONA.

POONA, MAY 17.

A Hockey match between the Poona Gymkhana and the 29th Field Battery was played this afternoon before a large number of spectators. The Gunners won by four goals to Gymkhana one.

PREPARATIONS FOR A HUNT.

Colonel Sheringham with his hounds has arrived from Singhur and expects to have cub hunting soon after some rain falls. There are now 82 couples with him.

The weather in Poona is very warm for the last three days and clouds are gathering very thick in the afternoons. It rained for a short time to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay Command Head-Quarters Camp Office will close at Mahableshwar on the 3rd June.

Captain W. B. Wallace, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, embarks for India on the 27th May to join his Battalion.

The following postings have been ordered :—Lieutenant M. H. Wickham, Connaught Rangers, to the 2nd Battalion on absorption ; Captain E. Yeldham, Connaught Rangers, to the 2nd Battalion on promotion ; Second-Lieutenant C. A. Longeroft, Welsh Regiment, to the 2nd Battalion on appointment ; Lieutenant G. H. Wedgwood, York and Lancaster Regiment, to the 2nd Battalion. Second-Lieutenant C. G. Hornby, East Lancashire Regiment, to the 2nd Battalion on appointment.

Major E. C. Cobbold, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, embarks for India on the 17th June to join his Battalion.

Lieutenant W. L. Wayman, West India Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, has been appointed to the 116th Mahrattas at Nasirabad.

Second-Lieutenant C. H. Standbridge, Suffolk Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, a candidate for the Indian Army, has been appointed Double Company Officer in the 121st Pioneers.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

CHESHIRES vs. MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

In the semi-final round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on the Cooperage last evening the Cheshires met the Middlesex Regiment. The game did not appear to have excited so much interest as the match played on the previous evening, but nevertheless there was a good attendance of spectators. The Middlesex defended the Bandstand end and straightaway their backs were called upon to repel a determined rush by the Cheshires' front line. The Cheshires inside left broke through but was pulled up when within a few feet of the goal. From the bully, the Middlesex men got down by means of their left wing, and a foul against the Cheshires drove them well into their "25." A beautiful piece of passing on the left wing gave the ball to the inside left of the Middlesex team and he put in a hot shot which was saved splendidly by the Cheshires' custodian ; and for a time the game went to the other end of the field. The defence on both sides was excellent, and consequently the work which the forwards were able to put in was restricted. The right wing of the Middlesex repeatedly showed good form, their halves also stopping the ball and feeding very well. For the most part the game remained in midfied, but at length owing to a miss hit by the Middlesex right back the Cheshires' centre had the goal almost at his mercy. However he shot wide, and the ball again went to midfield. About 20 minutes from the start, the right outside of the Cheshires sent in a capital centre, and their centre forward being well placed beat the Middlesex back and opened the score with a shot which gave the goal keeper no chance. Coming straight down, the Middlesex got into their opponents' circle, and their inside left put in a shot which found the net and equalised the score. The two goals were registered within the space of a minute. The game continued fast and interesting. The Middlesex pressed and penned their opponents in their "twenty five," and up to half time had the best of matters. However they were unable to penetrate the defence and when the whistle was blown the game stood Cheshires, 1 goal ; Middlesex, 1 goal.

When the game was resumed the Cheshires' outside left made a fine individual effort and drove the ball into the circle. A fine opportunity presented itself to the Cheshires' inside right, but he fell and the ball went over. The outside left made another brilliant ran a few seconds later and forced the Middlesex custodian to save, which he did cleverly clearing danger by a big kick. The Middlesex then got down, and threatened the other goal, giving the Cheshires' goal keeper, a best shot to top. After rapid play at both ends the Middlesex centre got away and put the ball to the left wing. The inside left passed across and from the right wing a best shot was sent in which appeared to be a certain goal. The goal keeper however trapped it with his foot and brought off a marvellous save. A minute later the ball was sent into the net, but the man was just outside the circle. The Cheshires' outside length traced half the length of the field. He beat the left back but was robbed of the ball by the right back who cleared. End to end play was the order of the day, both sets of forwards being very fast, the game was exceedingly even and up to time there was no further scoring the first draw of the tournament thus being registered. The score at time was : Cheshires 1 goal ; Middlesex 1 goal.

Extra time was played and from a penalty corner the Middlesex rushed the ball through. The Cheshires, played up pluckily and immediately after this reverse forced the game. Up to the end however neither side could alter the score and the game ended :—

Middlesex..... 2 goals.
Cheshires ..... 1 goal.

A CHARITY MATCH.

This evening there will be a hockey match on the Cooperage at 5 o'clock between Civil and Military teams. The proceeds will go to the St. George's Nurses Fund. The admission fee will be 8 annas. Season tickets will not admit to this match. The following team will represent the Civilians :—R. Phillips, P. Fischer, R. Fischer, and T. Griffiths Bombay Gymkhana ; E. Smith. N. George and R. W. Roberts, Cathedral Old Boys ; G. Fido. V. Emile, W. Cody and T. Johnston, Grant Medical College.

Army head-quarters will be established in Poona from 3rd June next.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, FRIDAY 13.

THE much talked of "week" has come and gone and we are divided as usual into two factions, those who say Mahableshwar would be perfect but for its amusements, and those who lament and say they have not had enough, even yet.

The season opened quietly with a couple of concerts, in aid of the Polo Fund, both organised by Capt. Bayford who has been indefatigable in his efforts to make the season a successful one. Miss Meyer and Mrs. Crowe sang on both occasions, and amongst the other performers, were Miss Glennie, Mrs. D'Allessio, Capt. Bayford, Mr. Shuttleworth and Mrs. Collie who has earned a great reputation in Bombay and was enthusiastically encored. The second concert finished up with a short one act play called "Mr. Tremaine of the War Office," in which Miss Shuttleworth, Mr. T. D. Fry, and Capt. Gwynne Griffith took part.

Five teams entered for the Polo Tournament and there was three days' play, the finals took place on the 3rd when the 33rd Cavalry romped away and won a very handsome challenge cup—presented by H. H. the Aga Khan. It is to be hoped, now that this annual tournament has been initiated that there will be more entries another year, and a keener contest for this most desirable trophy. The same evening a cafe chantant took place at the Stecky Court, the principal attraction was a series of tableaux arranged by Mrs. Jameson—representing various nursery rhymes. Mrs. Crowe and Capt. Jeune made a charming picture, as—"Where are you going to, my pretty maid?" and "Mary, Mary, quite contrary" won several encores. Miss D. Peel took the part of Mary, and the "pretty maids", who all wore dresses representing different flowers, were Miss Fulton, Mrs. Hutchinson, the Misses Forbes, and Miss Anderson—the other tableaux were "Bluebeard's wives" "Little Boy Blue" and "Jack and Gib." During the performance a beavy of waitresses and waiters plied the audience with coffee and stronger drinks, the waitresses, who were paudrees, and wore white dresses, some with scarlet and others with black Alsation bows in their hair.

One day we had a Gymkhana, the most amusing event was the "Hidden Treasure Steaks," The competitors were told off in couples, and guided by a letter of instructions, sought out an animal in different parts of the neighbouring jungle, which they had to bring in. Miss Keatinge and Mr. Lawrence won with a "bail," and other animals were turkeys, hens, a Pi dog, and a calf, which gave Mrs. Baddeley, a good deal of trouble and exercise. One couple who could not find their animal made a determined attempt to carry off a mounted sowar, who, however, refused to budge. In the Ladies' Trottiug Race, Mrs. Sheppard was first, and Miss Fulton second. In the Affinity Ribbon Race. Mrs. Sheppard and Captain Hopwood came in first and Captain and Mrs. Bavey second. The Tentpegging was won by Captain Hopwood and the Pegsticking on foot for ladies by Miss MacDonald, Captain and Mrs Were, were first in the Affinity Croquet. The Governor's Band played during the afternoon, and Lady Lamington gave away the prizes.

The Spinsters' "At Home" was most enterprising and enjoyable. There was a gorgeous moon which lit up the tennis courts brilliantly, rows of Japanese lanterns were strung up on every available tree, and everybody and everything looked most festive and gay. A drugget was spread on one of the courts, and dancing was kept up till midnight, mostly square and country dances, as the "floor" could hardly compete with the Poona Gymkhana one. The Spins made delightful hostesses, and it was amusing to see their anxiety to secure partners for the married ladies.

Early morning paperchases are becoming quite fashionable, last week Mrs. Lawrence was "At Home," with fruit and refreshments to a small party, and this week there was another with a much larger field. Mr. Slader and Mrs. Lovets were the "Hares," and I hear took the hounds nearly all round Mahableshwar. Several couples made for the tents and tea at the first check, but Miss Fulton and Mr. Fawcett, who must have ridden hard, persevered and went the whole course arriving just as the hares got home, other hounds were Mrs. Baillie, Mrs. Dyson, Misses Forbes, Mr. and Mrs Keatinge, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Rice, Mr. Lyon, and Mr. Ker.

One of the smartest functions of the season was the Races ; there was quite a show of pretty dresses on both days, linens and muslins predominating, as may be expected considering the Mahableshwar dust, which vies with the locusts in colour. Captain Bayford won four cups. One each going to Captain Jeune and Captain Hopwood. Energetic people gathered together on the first day of the Races, for a dance at the Club, but a good many of the sterner sex seemed too tired to fill up their programmes,—there was a strong inclination to patronise the bridge room.

There has already been one Garden Party at Government House—and invitations have been issued for another. The Governor and Lady Lamington have also most hospitably entertained the whole of Mahableshwar at a dance—which was voted by everyone to have been an unqualified success. There were a number of pretty dresses. Mrs. Crowe wore a dress of sequined net over pale blue—and a pink frock worn by Mrs. John excited a great deal of admiration. Miss Gray, Miss Heaton, Miss Maconaghy, and Miss Shuttleworth all chose white. Mrs. Money looked very handsome in yellow, and another pretty dress was Miss Forbes's, also yellow, sunray pleated with pale blue flowers.

On Friday the Bachelors are giving a black and white Poudre Ball at the Frere Hall, and there is to be another Gymkhana on Saturday which promises to be a very amusing one. A scheme is on foot for giving some selections from Gilbert and Sullivan's operas, in aid of Miss Millard's Home for Blind Children in Bombay. As a result of all these dissipations Golf and Tennis have rather fallen into the background—however the Secretary hopes to persuade the various couples to finish off the tennis tournaments this week and several Golf competitions are to take place during the next few days.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN DE BURGH.

WE regret to announce the death of Captain William Thomas de Burgh, Superintendent of the Elephanta Caves which occurred on Saturday at St. George's Hospital Bombay. Captain de Burgh formerly belonged to the 18th Royal Irish Regiment and latterly was on the Staff of the South Australian Forces. He served in India during the Mutiny. His position brought him into contact with many people, particularly visitors to India and his sterling and upright character never failed to inspire respect. There is reason to fear that his end was hastened by the shock caused by the death of his wife, which occurred less than a month ago. Many visitors to Elephanta will remember the kindly welcome they received from Mrs. de Burgh as well as from her husband, and their deaths will be widely regretted. Captain and Mrs. de Burgh leave three sons. Two of them are serving in the Bombay City Police, and the third—who is temporarily in charge of Elephanta Island—fought with considerable credit in South Africa in a regiment of Irregular Horse. He was invalided after being severely wounded.

JUST NOW, when everyone is talking about and some few are reading Mr. Herbert Spencer's autobiography, this fragment of philosophical history may not be out of place. A prominent member of the Liberal party when at school was taken by his father to see Carlyle, and was bidden to treasure in the depths of his soul the words of wisdom which would fall from the great man. At first Carlyle was taciturn, and the boy, by way of opening the conversation, suitably said : "I have seen two philosophers the other day, for as we came along papa pointed out Mr. Herbert Spencer in a 'bus." With majestic emphasis Carlyle replied, "And have ye seen Herbert Spencer, laddie ? Then ye've seen the most unending ass in Christendom."

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The English Cup Final.

REVIEW OF THE LEAGUE SEASON.

THE FIRST CRICKET MATCH.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

FOR the first time in the history of the club Manchester City have won the English Cup. That they deserved their victory at the Crystal Palace on Saturday there can be no doubt, for they were the better side, but the solitary goal which separated them from the Bolton Wanderers just about explained the difference between the sides. To compete in the final Manchester City had defeated Sunderland, Woolwich Arsenal, Middlesbrough, and Sheffield Wednesday, while the Bolton Wanderers had over come reading, Southampton, Sheffield United, and Derby County. On these performances, therefore, there was little to choose between the sides. For all that, however, the "Citizens'" performances in their League matches had caused them to be looked upon as the better side. True, the Bolton Wanderers had made a very good show in the Second Division of the League, and perhaps were a little unfortunate in having two such teams as Preston North End and Woolwich Arsenal to compete against ; but for all that, their peformances, taken all round, could hardly compare with the Manchester club's. Manchester City were deservedly favourites, although the fact that the Bolton Wanderers had three times before taken part in the semi-final round and once in the final, while the City had never before reached the final stage, raised the hopes of the Wanderers supporters. The previous time the Bolton club competed in the final was in 1894, when, however, they had to acknowledge defeat at the hands of Notts County by four goals to one. As a rule, Cup-ties do not provide the finest football, but Saturday's game proved an exception to the rule. The game was a good one throughout, both sides playing, from start to finish, for all they were worth. The game took a rather curious course. During the first half hour, with a slight wind in their favour, the City played beautiful football. They were always together and were much quicker on the ball than their rivals. Indeed, at first, it looked as if the Manchester team were going to outplay their opponents completely. The side played like a piece of machinery for the first half-hour, and were continually attacking. One outstanding feature of their play was their remarkable headwork. Frequently the halves and forward would take the ball a considerable distance without allowing the leather to touch the ground and without kicking it. No matter where the ball was passed to, a City man was always there. For the time being the Wanderers were outplayed, their half-back line was overwhelmed, and it looked as if the City were going to have matters all their own way. Struthers and Brown, the Bolton backs, and Davies in goal, however, proved equal to the strain. Brown played magnificently, his long kicking proving of immense use to his side.

The one and only goal of the match came after the game had been in progress 23 min. Getting the ball about midfield, Meredith, the City captain, made a splendid run on the right wing. He tricked Struthers with the greatest of ease, and turning towards the Wanderers goal, took the ball right into the mouth of the net, and easily beat Davies. This was naturally quite enough to put the "Citizens" supporters on good terms with themselves. One excited enthusiast insisted on going near the touch line in front of one of the covered stands and executing a war dance. It was not until six officers of the law approached him that he was induced to retire. During the rest of the first half the City continued to have the best of matters, but could not add to their score. No sooner had the second half begun than a complete change came o'er the scene. Playing a typical kick and rush cup-tie game the Wanderers completely demoralised the opposing side. For the time being the Manchester forwards and halves, who had given such a brilliant display in the first half, fell to pieces completely. One could not but help admire the great struggle the Bolton men made. Their play was not scientific, but they were in grim earnest and gave the Manchester club's supporters an anxious twenty minutes. Stokes on the right wing and Tailor on the left repeatedly put the ball into the centre, but all to no purpose. On one occasion Taylor put in a magnificent shot—a stinging one from a difficult angle, but Hillman brought off a magnificent save by fisting it out. During the last half hour of the match the "Citizens" found something of their old form, but were content to act on the defensive. Once, however, just before the close, the Manchester left wing broke through and missed a magnificent chance by shooting too high. Taken all round, Manchester City were the better side and deserved their victory, but for all that the Bolton Wanderers are to be congratulated on the splendid fight they made. The latter were weak at half while their forwards did not combine anything like so well as the winners. Among the spectators were Mr. Balfour, and the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, the latter of whom presented the cup and medals to the members of the winning team. The number of spectators present was 61,374. This is about an average attendance, but does not compare with the number in 1901, when Tottenham Hotspur drew with Southampton, and afterwards beat them by 3 goals to 1. On that occasion the attendance reached over 110,000.

It would not, perhaps, be too much to say that the Association Football season, which is just closing, provided more interesting struggles than usual. After Christmas there was the English Cup competition to arouse enthusiasm, while the struggle for supremacy in the two divisions of the Football League, and the fight for the leadership of the Southern League, did not allow the keen supporter of the game much rest. Apart from these contests there was still another struggle, and that was between the clubs in the First Division of the League whose form did not really justify their inclusion in the senior's company and a battle royal took place between half a dozen of these to decide which two should be deposed to the Second Division to make way for the two best in the junior division. With the exception of the Southern League contest, all these struggles were fought to the bitter end. When the seasons was four months old, that is to say "half time" was called, the Southern League competition was in a very uneven state, and it was extremely difficult to decide which was the best out of the first half dozen clubs. Luton, during the first three months, had proved almost invincible—not so much that they won all their matches, but they were always a difficult side to beat, and if they could not win, a division of the spoils was their lot. The strain, however, proved too much for them, and their inconsistency during the latter part of the seasons rather points to their successes at the beginning being a little lucky. A side that surprised everybody was Tottenham Hotspur. Their poor form during the beginning of the season was not their true form, as was shown by their great struggle in the Cup competition. Had they only commenced well they might easily have taken the Southern League honours, for their play during the second part of the season was distinguished by splendid all-round form. Portsmouth are another team who have proved themselves to be a fine side, but beyond these two and, perhaps, Millwall, Southampton where clearly the best team in the competition.

With regard to the first division of the Football League, it would be difficult to say which was really the better team out of Sheffield Wednesday and Manchester City. There can be little doubt, however, that they were the best two in the competition. Coming up from the junior division this season, Manchester City quickly showed that they were going to make a big effort to win the League championship. They played fine football, and were nearly always—on the play, apart from the result—a better side than their opponents. The team who came into the First Division with the "Citizens"—mall Heath—gave a very different account of themselves. The "Heathens" failed completely at the commencement, and, indeed, at one time appeared to have a rare chance of being sent back

again to the junior division. A big struggle on the part of the men saved them from this disgrace, and they live to fight their battles with the seniors over again. Sheffield United have proved a disappointing side. At times their performances were good, but they were by far too inconsistent. A similar remark applies to Aston Villa and Newcastle United, two clubs who at times threatened danger, but who fell away just when one expected them to make their effort. Taken all round however, the class of football was good, Sheffield Wednesday and Manchester City were clearly the two best sides in the League, though whether the Sheffielder's deserved the championship instead of the City, it is difficult to say. One outstanding feature of this contest was, of course, the complete failure of West Bromwich Albion, and, in a sense, it seems almost a pity that a club of this standing should have to be reduced to the company of the juniors. But, still, two have to come up, and, therefore, two have to make way for them. Only once before have West Bromwich Albion been in the junior division. That was in 1901-02. In the previous year they were reduced for the first time in their career with an aggregate of twenty-two points, but to show that this was not their real form, they won the Second Division championship in the following year, and so mixed with the seniors again. They had a very successful season last year, finishing sixth in the ' table, ' so it is all the more difficult to explain their complete failure on the present occasion. The struggle for supremacy among the juniors aroused almost as much enthusiasm as the contest for First Division honours. Practically from the start Preston North End and Woolwich Arsenal were out by themselves ; but, after going about their parts of the course, the Arsenal found themselves in difficulties, allowing Manchester United to creep us far enough to be more than dangerous. However, the Woolwich club struggled gamely on, and certainly deserve their promotion. Their success is certainly a popular one. For eleven seasons Woolwich Arsenal have figured as a Second Division club, so their success is all the more welcome, more especially as last season the Arsenal were just robbed of promotion by Small Heath, by three points. Preston North End, who accompany them, have time and again proved themselves a more than moderate side. The North Enders, are, of course, a team with a great past. They won the championship of the League in the season 1888-89, the first year of its inauguration, gaining 40 points out of a possible 44. They did not lose a League match and, what is more, they won the English Cup in the same season without having a goal scored against them throughout the season. Whether they will repeat this extraordinary performance next season remains to be seen.

The first day of the first-class season produced some decidedly interesting cricket. Play extended a little over four and a half hours, but during that period 353 runs were scored for fourteen wickets, so that a good rate was maintained and excellent progress made with the match. Surrey should certainly have scored more than 230 runs, for the wicket was in excellent order—a slight tendency to kick during the forenoon at one end excepted—and the London County attack never rose above mediocrity. The luck of the game asserted itself however, and several of the Surrey batsmen were out in rather unlucky fashion. This was particularly true of Abel and Moulder. The former, when well set and playing confident cricket, just touched a rising ball from Prichard and Sewell's sure hands did the rest. Abel made several characteristic strokes, late cuts and led glances, during the twenty-five minutes he was batting. Though he was obviously a little affected by the occasion and by his very natural anxiety to come off, he batted so much like his old self that he soon dispelled the fear felt that had lost some of his old power. He had a most hearty and encouraging reception on his reappearance. Hayes was out to a fine drive, a thoroughly characteristic stroke of the " certain four and possible catch " order, but Holland played a nice innings, and displayed all his old power on the off-side. The best innings was that of Lockwood, who batted in fine form. He threw away his wicket in forcing the game when two short of his fifty, and with Jackson the last man in. The most remarkable innings of the day, however, was that of Tom Richardson, who not only scored the second highest innings of his career (his best being 69 against Gloucester some years ago), but played most excellent cricket. He and Lockwood put on 75—Lockwood 23, Richardson 49—in under forty minutes, by some very bright cricket. Another remarkable innings was that of Grace. Appropriately enough, he had the distinction of scoring the first 50 of the season, and actually claimed his 50 out of 78 in sixty-fiveminutes. His late cutting was admirable, while he showed all his old skill in placing. He had some very fine balls from Lockwood, and though ultimately falling to that bowler, played an innings worthy of his palmy days, if one can speak of W. G. in the past tense at all. Braund batted better than he bowled, but McGahey played with far more freedom than usual, and seems already in form.

ROUND THE WORLD BY MOTOR.

FROM ARCTIC CIRCLE TO SAHARA.

Mr. Charles J. Glidden, who has arrived in London to complete the arrangements for a 23,000-mile tour round the world by motor, bids fair to become the world's greatest automobile traveller.

Already his record totals 14,000 miles and covers a great part of Europe and America. In 1901 he did 2,000 miles in England and France in a Napier car, and the next year in an improved automobile of the same make he travelled over 5,000 miles, taking in, Austria, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland. Last year he acquired his present machine, a strong specially-made 24 h.-p. Napier, which carries a heavy load, and has already done 7,000 miles in Bavaria, Bohemia, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Ireland, and Wales. The projected tour will bring up the mileage of this car, to 30,000. At the Carlton Hotel he spoke of his plans to a press representative "What will be your route, Mr. Glidden?"

" I shall start westward from my home at Boston, with the American Automobile Association and go to St. Louis, the whole party including over 2,500 automobiles. Then I shall journey on to San Francisco, do a three hundred mile trip in the Hawaiian Islands, cross to New Zealand and afterwards Australia and take in the Philippines, China, Japan, Sumatra, Java, Malay, British North Borneo, Ceylon, India, Egypt Palestine Greece, Turkey, Hungary, Italy, Tunis, Algeria, Spain, Portugal, France, England, and back to the starting point at Boston."

" What about petrol ? "

" I have already made arrangements for sending it to points where it would not be obtained. It is being sent into the Sahara by camels. There are excellent roads to several of the oases, made by the French Government."

" Do you expect to meet lions ? "

" I shall have an escort where necessary, but wild beasts are shy of approaching a motor. I have been in regions where big game abound, but they never showed up."

" What about tyres? "

" I am sending them on to several points. I estimate that ten complete sets will be used up."

" Do you travel alone ? "

" No. Mrs. Glidden and my engineer, Charles Thomas, of London, go with me. Our greatest difficulties are in crossing waterways. Sometimes we have to go miles before we can find a boat or raft to take us over a river.

" I hear you have been in the Arctic Circle ? "

" Yes, last autumn we went there. The postmaster of the nearest Swedish town went with us to locate the spot, and when within the circle Mrs. Glidden presented him with an American flag. The roads there were littered with broken pine branches. We often had to get out and clear them away for fear of punctures.

" Do you think the motor will contribute to Arctic exploration ? "

" I am afraid not much. If you had long stretches of hard snow it would be all right but a single soft spot would lie the automobile in and it would be almost impossible to haul it out again. I hope to show however, that the automobile will be useful for commerce in penetrating regions where it would not pay to make a railway, for instance by going across the desert from Damascus to Teheran and Cabul a speed could be maintained which would enable the journey to India to be greatly shortened. An automobile road is far cheaper than a railway. In many parts of Asia there are large districts where no road would be needed, the ground is so flat, and in others the existing routes of commerce would do for a car, by which a considerable quantity of merchandise could be taken."

THE HOUSING OF THE POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It may look rather strange that instead of profiting by the bad experiences of others and shunning their obnoxious ways and means, some of our Bombayites should so incautiously follow them. The question of housing accommodation is in itself out and out a question pertaining to economics, and has undoubtedly everything to do with the unswerving law of supply and demand. Unfortunately the question having been once taken up by some zealots has been so very unscientifically exercising the minds of the good-natured and the simple-minded all this half a century and more. In England in 1851 the Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Act for providing entirely new accommodation irrespective of the existing houses was passed. The next series of laws are known as Torren's Acts, and consist of the principal Act passed in 1868, and the amending Acts of 1879 and of 1882. These Acts provided for the gradual improvement or demolition of dwellings of the working classes, and for the building and maintenance of the improved dwellings. They are now repealed by the new Act. The Artisans' Dwellings Improvement Acts are the series framed in 1875, 1879 and 1882. They were to deal with whole areas, where the houses were so structurally defective as to be incapable of repair, and so ill-placed with reference to one another as to require, to bring them up to a proper sanitary standard, nothing short of demolition and reconstruction. Under these Acts the local authority armed with compulsory powers, at once enters as a purchaser and on the completion of the purchase proceeds forthwith to a scheme of reconstruction. They are all repealed under the new Act. In 1885, following the first Report of the Royal Commission an Act—The Housing of the Working Classes Act 1885—was passed. The new Act—Housing of the Working Classes Act 1890—repeals all this Act except those portions which relate to purely sanitary matters."

Notwithstanding these constant changes of law on the unscientific subject of the "Housing of the Poor," the late Chairman, Housing Committee, London County Council, says, even so recently as 1900. " We have seen that legislation has failed to attain to the desired results ; that Municipal action has been curtailed by the present limited powers, and that building enterprise under existing conditions does little to meet the demand for house-room. The housing difficulty remains, becoming greater and greater as the population increases. In the face of so vast a need, it is not to one class of remedies only that we must turn to meet the housing difficulty, but to various sources, each contributing towards the increase of dwelling accommodation. It is by the opening up of every channel of supply, by greater freedom of action alike for municipal and private enterprise, that the difficulty will be met."

In spite of the continuous changes in the law the present unsatisfactory condition in which this subject is being jostled in a wealthy country like England, where even individuals are capable of doing much more than our unscientific citizens are capable of imagining, must deter anybody in this country to follow suit. This unsettled and unsatisfactory condition of things in England, in spite of the most vigorous help from the best of quarters legislative, official and private, is only the correct result of the procedure on unscientific bases on which the whole question has been from the very beginning conceived. Even the constant, ready and powerful interference of the State, wrong as it has gone from the outset in dealing with the subject, has not been able to achieve anything that could give satisfaction, because the State, as shown by Professor Fawcett, has gone beyond the proper or legitimate limits of interference, viz. beyond the limits of sanitary matters, and hence the prevailing " endless difficulties." Going strictly upon economic grounds alone will land us somewhere in a safer position than we should be in, if we allow ourselves to be led away by the special pleading of the sympathetic or the philanthropic. One may be allowed to mention that there ought not to be anything like what is called " a problem—a complex problem—a difficult problem, of Housing the Poor."

A writer, who appears well informed on this subject, says " Practical housing reform in the American metropolis is best represented by the City and Suburban Homes Company—a New York Corporation organized in 1896. Its objects are to ' offer to capital a safe and permanent five per cent investment,' and at the same time supply to wage-earners improved, wholesome homes ' at current rates.' The broad underlying principle on which this company is founded is a recognition that ' the housing problem can only be solved by economic methods. Philanthropy is powerless to do much because the field is altogether too vast."

As in all other human affairs, the unswerving law of supply and demand must necessarily be operative in this affair of "housing" also. It would be idle to say that this affair is beyond the direct influence of it. What ought to set one a thinking is to find out the cause or causes why there is not the supply equal to the demand. If investments in houses paid well or adequately in rents, self-interests in this matter as in all other things must as a matter of course have urged people to come into competition and supply the demand. But because as it goes without saying the returns in rents on investments in houses (of the class in question) must have been inadequate therefore the supply is short of the demand. This is a fact which our Bombay Improvements Trust knows by experience, for on their investments on their chawls they have suffered " a loss of more than two per cent". And it may be both interesting and useful to know that these are the most cheaply built chawls, none having anything that could bear the name of "window" in the ordinary acceptation of that term. Hence what is most unavoidably necessary and evidently pressing is to thoroughly well investigate the causes why such investments do not pay adequately.

Attention might only by the way, respectfully be invited in the direction in the Government's widespread and unflinching policy of landlordism the pressure of the rates and taxes, the exorbitant claims on leasehold lands (the Government's lands whether leased out directly or indirectly through the Port Trust or the Improvements Trust) the annoyance, worry and trouble to landlords, especially from the too large and too expensive Health Department, the annoyance and high charges from the monopolist licensed plumbers, the lack of protection by law of landlords' interests against defrauding tenants, want of new roads in lands that could be turned into building sites, want of transit facilities, the inadequate slow and expensive railway service on account of its expensive management, want of tramway extensions and slow and uncertain tramway service, the inadequacy of police protection in the outlying parts of the city, because of the distribution of the service being inadequate, &c.,

Those who think it right to devote their time to this subject may usefully do so in finding out how far the obstructions just mentioned go, and whether there are any other and what obstructions in the way of the smooth and ready working of the universal economic law of supply and demand.

This question also, which so far may appear to have remained unsifted and open, may engage attention whether the prevailing rents are really so unbearably or disproportionately excessive that it is solely in order to save or economise that the working classes huddle and live together in undesirably large numbers in small rooms, and overcrowd certain localities, or whether there are some other reliable causes for it. Were prevailing rents really excessive, landlords must have been making excessive profits on their investments. The perfectly natural consequences of such excessive profits should be that many more investors would rush into the field of providing housing accommodation and thus there should certainly be great competition. If we do not see this sort of competition we have to conclude that it is neither the landlords' excessive profits, nor, consequently, the excessive rents, that help on overcrowding. The real causes therefore of the overcrowding have to be sought somewhere else by the investigators.

"Under existing conditions," says the writer on "The Housing Question", " building enterprise does not find the requisite inducement to meet the demand for house-room, or to contribute to any appreciable extent to that demand nor can Municipal action alone cope with so vast a want. And if so much land remains uncovered in close proximity to an overcrowded population, there must be a hindrance to building operations—a cause tending to arrest or to divert the flow of building enterprise. The necessity, the crux of the problem, is the adoption of measures that allow of the supply of house accommodation ultimately meeting the demand and the removal of all hindrances to that free supply."

"Interferences", says Herbert Spencer, "with the connexion between supply and demand, given up in certain fields after immense mischief had been done during many centuries, are now taking place in other fields. This connexion is supposed to hold only where it has been proved to hold by the evils of disregarding it : so feeble is men's belief in it. There seems no suspicion that in cases where it seems to fail, natural causation has been traversed by artificial hindrances. And yet in the case to which I now refer—that of the supply of houses for the poor—it needs but to ask what laws have been doing for a long time past, to see that the terrible evils complained of are mostly law-made."

It is to be earnestly urged that instead of apishly following a course taken by misapprehension by others in other countries, a profitable moral may be drawn from their unscientific and therefore unprofitable past experiences. The real need is neither charity nor philanthropy, but proceeding upon some permanent, practical, reliable, scientific method—a method that is in accord with and facilitates the operation of the law of supply and demand. Those that have seriously pondered over the subject under discussion have something useful to say. Professor Fawcett says " There are strong grounds for concluding that it is expedient for the State to interpose, both with the object of preventing unhealthy houses being built, and in prohibiting houses continuing in so bad a sanitary condition that they are not only dangerous to their inmates, but may become centres of disease to the neighbourhood. It can, however, be easily shown that immediately the State steps beyond these limits of interference, and attempts to control the rents which are charged by building houses with public funds endless difficulties are suggested." Professor Marshall says " There is perhaps no better use of public and private money than in providing public parks and playgrounds in large cities in contracting with railways to increase the number of the workmen's trains run by them, and in helping those of the working classes who are willing to leave the large towns to do so, and take their industries with them ; while money spent on reducing the cost of living in large towns, by building workmen's houses at a loss, or in other ways, is likely to do almost as much harm as good, and sometimes even more."

Any sort of legislation on the subject under discussion, or any interference by the Improvement Trust, or by the Municipal Corporation under pressure from Government, are all really " State interventions ". One of the staunchest men in England, who have taken evidently such anomalous and therefore unreliable steps as some of our citizens and men in authority here seek to take, has been obliged to own " The State should intervene only where private enterprise has failed." But even this is speaking half the truth : this is surely speaking of things half ways. Before any such intervention is attempted the causes why private enterprise has failed must be ascertained and removed. This alone could be said to be the proper method of moving in the matter. The author of " The Housing of the Poor" says " Experience has shown that, with ordinary facilities for procuring land, there is no difficulty in the way of private enterprise providing dwellings for that portion of the working classes who form the bulk of the artisan and skilled laboured classes. This work therefore should be left, except under very rare circumstances to private enterprise. Competition with private enterprise should, where possible, be avoided." In England " the great obstacles " in the way of supplying housing accommodation " are the difficulties of obtaining sites." But such is not the case with us in Bombay, for we have building sites here enough and more. Therefore the proper next step must be a thorough investigation of the causes why these available vacant lands are not utilized as building sites in spite of the demands for housing accommodation. It may respectfully be suggested that the only thing wanted by way of facilitating the operation of the law of supply and demand is that those sites, in order that they may be at once utilized for supplying the demand should be made easily accessible or brought within easy reach by new roads, tram-lines, and railways. After building new roads, trams and railways might be, as a further accelerating element, subsidised and run, if need be, for only a sufficiently necessary length of time. Medical assistance and police protection for a time might be added as still further accelerating elements. These only are the natural and legitimate remedies for lessening overcrowding, and would if employed supply within a short time, it need scarcely be said, a sufficiently large housing accommodation without creating any difficulty and the boon problems complicated problems !! Let this work be done by the Improvements Trust in order to facilitate, or lubricate the way for, the natural operation of the law of supply and demand, and then let the Trust sleep. Or, better still let the cumbrously expensive and debt-creating Trust so ill-conceived and unnecessary be abolished at once, and let the required work just mentioned be done by the Municipality. It should be carefully borne in mind that the most important part of the work of Improvement, both in point of magnitude and appreciation—the Sanitary work—is long since being done so well by the Municipal Corporation. Government may kindly, for the genuine benefit of all concerned, either restrict the operations of the Improvement Trust to such work only as has been so humbly suggested above or entrust it to the Municipality.—Yours, &c.

May 16. CIVIS.

AURANGABAD NOTES.

NEVER before in the history of fair Aurangabad has such a state of affairs as that now existing prevailed, writes our local correspondent. The plague has more than decimated the population. There is scarcely a single house in the cantonment in which there is not wailing and despair. The funeral rites are being conducted without any outward show or grief, and there is no funeral dirge, every thing is being done with as much secrecy and despatch as possible. The terrified inhabitants have left their houses precipitately and encamped in fields outside cantonment limits pitching their improvised tents made up of country blankets, canvas and every other species of rough durable cloth to protect them from the heat, the weather being just now abnormally hot. These improvised camps look like the camping ground of Banjarahs. The plague, however, ruthlessly invaded the camp also, so the poor people had no other alternative but to return to their houses in the cantonment. But during their absence the houses had been rifled by thieves none of whom has so far been arrested. A large flight of locusts has appeared here and the insects are devouring very edible thing in the shape of leaves, bark of trees, etc., Luckily this is not the sowing season or the mischief wrought by these pests would be greater than it is.

The other night in the Military lines a tragedy occurred in the Infantry Magazine. Two sepoys were on duty. While one was sleeping the other without a word of warning shot his unfortunate comrade. After committing this deed he ran and reported the matter to the Double Company Commander who arrested and sent him under escort to the guard-room. He has since been tried, but the verdict is not yet known.

While the Rev. Father Raymond aided by the Nuns has started a school not only for the education of children of his community free of charge, the staff is also affording Medical relief to all those who apply to them, gratuitously, irrespective of caste or creed.

A Punjabi Mahomedan and a drummer belonging to a troup of dancing girls have embraced Christianity much to the surprise of their community at large but as these converts are very zealous in defence of their new faith it is apprehended that friction will arise sooner or later through their indiscretion.

THE ORIGIN OF WHISKY.

Aberfeldy is in the centre of perhaps the loveliest part of Scotland, a region of tradition for ages. Our knowledge of the shadowy race who named the spot—or their origin, their life, their strifes and customs—is gathered up in substance from broken tradition. We know that the Picts were an aggressive and pleasure-loving people, who, some time or other, had migrated from Ireland, and evidence is not wanting that they knew the use of a beverage resembling wine, by means of which doubtless, their songs were inspired. But whether their method of producing the beverages, whatever it may have been was in any way similar to the only true process of distilling whisky, now practised in the Highland will perhaps always remain a question. We have recorded proof (says the " Magazine of Commerce ") that the Irish ecclesiastics possessed the art of distillation at a period early in our history, and conjecture is reasonable that their knowledge was far older than recorded. Something, therefore, of that art may have been known in the Pictish kingdom from remote ages. Irish methods in other matters were certainly adopted in that realm, for we find in Abernethy—the ancient Pictish capital—a few leagues from Aberfeldy, one of the only two round towers in Scotland, and this is constructed precisely upon the model of the Irish ones, of which there are no less than seventy-two. When and where, however, the proper way of making whisky, as adopted in the Aberfeldy distilleries, had its origin, are matters involved in obscurity. But the fact remains that the date when true whisky began to be recognised as such must be relegated to a very ancient period.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been living in a three storied building in Colaba for about 12 years and the practice always has been for a pressure to be put on twice a day morning and evening—sufficient to raise the water to the level of the highest floor. For the past three weeks, however, our morning supply has been entirely cut off and as the building is provided with no tank or cisterns, it is not possible to take in during the evening a supply sufficient to last throughout the day. The building is tenanted by Europeans and the discomfort caused to those who are deprived of the morning dip in this oppressive weather may be better imagined than described. I have written to the authorities, but have not yet been informed of the cause of our deprivation, whether it is to be permanent or is only temporary. I sincerely hope it is not intended to keep us without our morning supply much longer. We are unhappy without it and will not be happy till we get it.—Yours &c.

R.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

It was noted at Glasgow that during the two or three weeks that a double-decked tramcar had been running the fares from it amounted to £1 a day more than from any other car on the route. In Liverpool the drowings from covered cars work out at an increase at the rate of £200 per car per annum as compared with uncovered cars. This shows that there is a large source of revenue in the covered cars as compared with the others.

An Ardagh correspondent states that the cold whether and the late spring which is being experienced in Ireland are having a strange effect on the wild birds. They are not lying their full complement of eggs and in many instances have abandoned their nests altogether. The nest of a hedge sparrow was found and in it were three eggs. The bird however, at the expiration of a few days deserted the nest altogether without any apparent cause. Then a blackbird built in a comfortable low green shrub, laid two eggs and left her nest. A wren in like manner built in an old teapot, in a sheltered position, against an ivy wall, but failed to even finish the structure.

Mr. Barry Pain is sarcastic in this month's " London Magazine": "The Londoner," he says" has many simple and inexpensive pleasures. By careful variations between asphalt wood paving and cobbles the spectacle of a fallen horse has been made a certainty for the very poorest. No charge is made. The Londoner likes to bury under his busiest thoroughfares pipes and wires which require attention about once in every three weeks. The road is then dug up and the privilege of looking down the hole is free to all. The performance is frequently improved by an operation involving Italians and a tar tureen."

Some good stories are coupled with the name of Sir John Fisher in " London Opinion." Once when a certain captain declared it was impossible for him to get his ship ready to leave by a certain date, as ordered, " Jacky" said briefly " Tell him if he isn't ready on the day I'll have him towed." " Jacky" is no courtier, but both Queen Victoria and his present Majesty understood his worth. Once Queen Victoria sent for him, and asked him to be specially attentive to the French Admiral Gervais was about to visit England. " I will kiss him—if your Majesty wishes it," said Fisher, solemnly and ever afterwards the great Queen was his firm friend.

Senator Depew recently called at the house of a friend where he attracted the attention of a bright boy of eight. A few days later the Senator called at the same house, and the small boy advanced and said, I know you. Indeedd, and who am I ? My papa says you are the biggest liar on earth.

In producing The Two Gentlemen of Verona at the Court Theatre on Friday Mr. J. H. Leigh braves the superstition so prevalent in theatrical circles that Friday is an unlucky day for a premiere. Friday is very seldom utilised by theatrical managers for the production of new plays; probably Mr. Edward Terry is the only one who has deliberately and repeatedly flouted the superstition.

It is not generally known that the late Miss Frances Power Cobbe at one time wrote for the " Standard " but ceased her connection with that paper because it published a paragraph which she regarded as "pro-vivisecting."

" Vanity Fair " points out that there are an unusual number of twins going about in London just now ; the double sets of Vivian twins (the Maids of Honour and their cousins, Miss Alexandra and Alberta Vivian), Lady Sligo's daughters, the Ladies Browne, the twin Misses La Strange, and the Misses Bruce. Of twin brothers, there are the two brothers of the Duke of Somerset, Lord Durham and his brother, Mr. Frederick Lambton, and Lord Dalhousie's twin brothers.

A paper now published in pamphlet form, which Mr. J. M. McLaren read before the Institute of Mining Engineers, discloses some curious facts about gold mining in Great Britain. In all, £412,933, according to Mr. McLaren's calculation, has been taken out of the soil of this country in gold ore. England has contributed least, barely £300—Wales most with £280,360. Ireland has produced £29,000, worth of gold, and discovered the biggest nugget which weighed 22oz., and was made into a snuff-box for George III.

In one thing the Englishwoman certainly triumphs (says the ' Liverpool Daily Post",) She is the only woman in the civilised world who keeps her figure till she is a grandmother, and often for a long time afterwards. The average American woman, who take little exercise, is fat, and waddles at thirty-five. At that age the average Englishwoman of the upper and upper middle class is slim and active and at the zenit of her kill in golf and skating, walking and other outdoor pursuits.

"I assure you," says the Bishop of London in the May " Treasury," the people of the West do a great deal more for the people of the East than their critics have any idea of. Of course I do not say they might not do more ; but, believe me, there is a constant little silver stream of service that flows from West to East—a service of Christian love and helpful sympathy."

A social reformer lately visited a shirt factory, and the foreman of it started a peace of cloth on the rounds and made it come out a finished shirt in just six and one-half minutes. One machine made 16,800 button-holes in a day or 23 in a minutes. In ten hours in this shop a man can cut 250 dozen, or 3,000. Just seven girls worked on the shirt.

We learn from the Pacific Medical Journal that many auto diseases are becoming prevalent in San Francisco. Prominent among these are catarrhal inflammation of the eye, nose, throat, ear, pharynx, larynx, and bronchi, and middle ear, and mastoid diseases, facial and other neuralgias. The most serious, however, are the effections of the nervous system.

It will be bad news to English farmers, says „Country Life" that company has been formed for the purpose of preserving milk by means of a patent process of aeration. For the time being English farmers have a monopoly of the business of supplying milk for direct consumption. Every other product of their farm is more or less open to competition, and has been raduced in price in consequence ; but up to now foreigners have not been able to send milk into this country to an extent that seriously interferred with the home trade. A very, very small number of gallons comes in annually. If, however, this patent means of preserving milk were to be adopted, it is inavitable that that the quantity of milk stipped to this country would be very largely increased.

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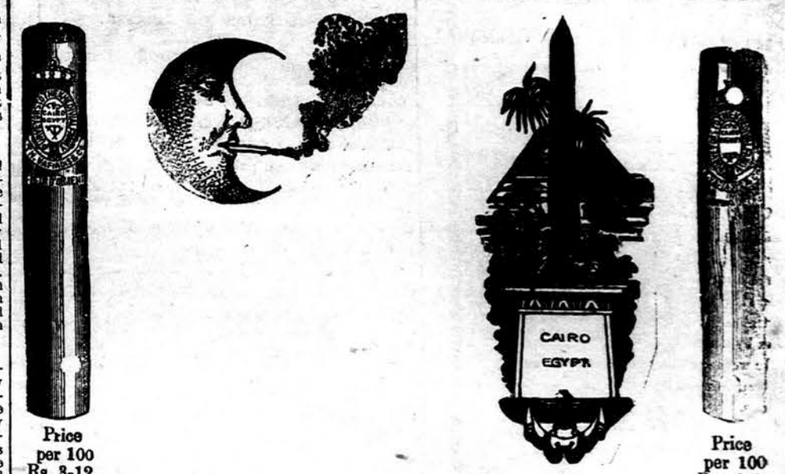

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word " alien " was applied to him as an Irishman. " On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, " the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together ; in the same trench their bodies were laid ; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust ; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory ? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured" ? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another sows well me ;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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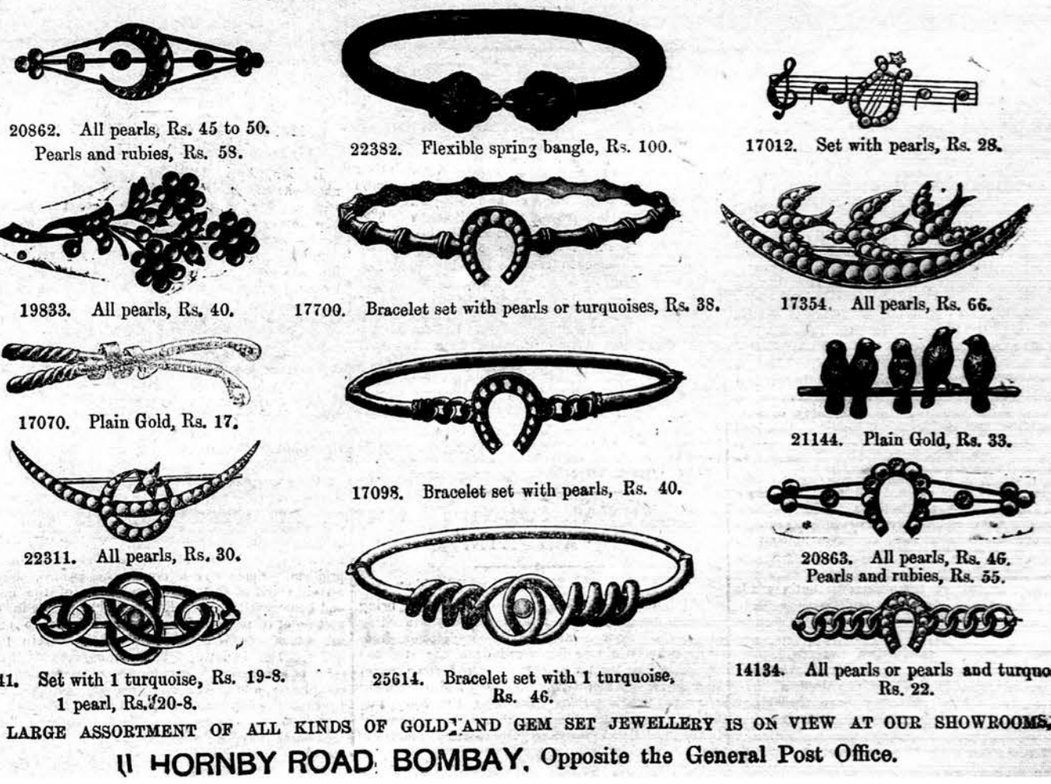

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

"It was owing to the absence of a sufficient number of scouting ships that Nelson, on an historical occasion, said that when he died the words 'give me frigates' would be found engraven on his heart, says, "Engineering." The launch from the works of the famous Vickers Company of the first scouts specially built for such duty is, therefore, an event of the first importance, especially as it seems doubtful if we have always fully realised the importance of this requisite to successful strategy. Conscious that the Japanese fleet were adopting the policy of 'containing' his fleet within Port Arthur, Admiral Makharoff at once utilised his two special scouts, the "Novik" and "Askold," to watch the Japanese Fleet, while Admiral Togo at the same time continued scouring the sea with his destroyers, the larger ships being kept hull down on the horizon until the time for attack had arrived. . . . Admiral Makharoff had been induced to make a reconnaissance in force, and was lured away from the protection of his land forts, with the prospect of attacking a seemingly detached part of the Japanese Fleet. The scouting work was defective, and but for a timely clearance of haze which revealed the remainder of the Japanese fleet in a position to make an effective flanking movement, the whole of the Russian force would have been defeated. . . . Thus a sound lesson—not new, but always valuable—has again been enforced. . . . For sea scouting something more powerful than the destroyer is obviously required."

"From what we can gather, it is to be feared that the new machinery at the war Office is not working quite so smoothly as could be wished; says the "Broad Arrow." Already War Office reform appears to be checked by intrigue and the exercise of personal interest, whilst Army reform is threatened by narrow minded partisans and political interference. Even some sections of the Press, with regrettable want of knowledge and lack of discretion, misjudge or misrepresent facts in a manner calculated to mislead public opinion. Petty personal interests are considered before the general welfare of the Army."

"It cannot be denied that Conscription can only be avoided by the maintenance of a strong and well-trained body of Volunteers, says "Volunteer Service Gazette," and consequently it is hardly necessary, perhaps to point out to employers that if they do not grant the required facilities to their assistants to [illegible] adequate military training they run grave danger of themselves being rendered liable to undergo compulsory military service." The V. S. G. points to the patriotic example set by the London and North-Western Railway Company, the works of which at Crewe are to be closed for a whole week in the summer in order to enable some 700 of the men to undergo military instruction at Chatham.

Having regard to the storm of indignation which burst in the House of Commons two years ago on the shortcomings of the Remount Department being made known, it is satisfactory to see that Lord Esher's Committee has made it perfectly clear that full responsibility for the efficiency of the department rests with the Third Member of the Army Council. His subordinate, the Director of Transport and Remounts, is charged with all executive duties connected with horses, including "information regarding remounts and transport animals in all parts of the world," the registration of horses for mobilisation, and all other matters concerning a sufficiency of horses on the outbreak of war. Few people at the time of the Remount scandal were aware of the fact that for many years previously the Remount Department was a branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department of the Army. After the stormy debate in Parliament early in February 1902, Mr. Brodrick did not, as was his usual custom, blandly declare that he was prepared to take full responsibility for the War Office and all its works, nor indeed was the responsibility of the Quartermaster-General brought into the discussion. Mr. Brodrick promptly turned on the Inspector-General of Remounts, the subordinate of the Quartermaster-General, and informed him that as his conduct had been the subject of animadversion in the House of Commons he was expected to resign. Mr. Brodrick admitted that in consultation with Lord Roberts he had formed the opinion that Major-General Truman did not exercise a satisfactory control over his department; yet it was not until the Report of the Horse Purchase Committee was made public that the War Minister recognised that the machinery of the Remount Department, for which he and the Quartermaster-General were premarily responsible, was in anything but an efficient condition. In fact, Mr. Brodrick stated that General Truman must "stand or fall" by the result of the Court of Inquiry which he then appointed to examine into the working of the department. In the meantime however, as our readers may remember, the War Minister practically admitted his hasty action towards General Truman, and the evidence subsequently taken by the Court of inquiry went to prove that the Inspector-General of Remounts and his staff had done their utmost with the slender means at their disposal. Moreover, the evidence of the Quartermaster-General himself made it clear that he did not consider that any responsibility for the scandals connection with remounts could be laid at his door, although the department was officially under his control. Now however responsibility is fairly fixed as regards the supply of horses in time of war, and neither the Army Council as a whole, nor the Quartermaster General can shelter themselves behind a subordinate

Sir John Fisher's old favourite, the Renown, is now refitting, and, it is said, will be employed when completed as a sea-going tender for Osborne College. At first sight this seems a strange use for a battleship which has always been one of the most efficient of the fleet; but it is doubtful if she could be put to a better use. She is a peculiarly suitable ship in which to give the boys a knowledge of the handling of a battleship, and, no doubt, under the new scheme, she will have forty per cent. of her ship's company attached to her, including all the skilled ratings. So she will be kept in a state of thorough efficiency if required. We have now more modern battleships than we require for our sea-going fleets and the problem is, how to keep the reserve in trim. No better way could be found than that which is to be taken with the Renown. We trace the hand of Sir John Fisher in the arrangement. The gallant Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth has, if we may phrase it, an apple to either eye. The one is the Renown; the other Osborne College. By attaching the Renown to Osborne College, he brings, so to speak, the two into focus.

We did an injustice to the good people of Essex last week when we criticised their intention to present a service of plate to the wardroom of their County" cruiser, says the "St. James's Budget." They mean to do so, but they mean to present a challenge trophy for gunnery as well, so they are doing more than their share in contributing to the patriotic movement in favour of territorial ships. The Hampshire movement is progressing favourably £210 having already been subscribed, and funds are started in Lancashire and Devonshire to present trophies for their County ships. We would however suggest the need of something being done to maintain the interest. A county association should be set on foot to which reports of the doing of the ship, her success in gunnery, etc., should be forwarded; her ensigns should hang in the cathedral or parish church; every Christmas time, when she is in commission little presents should be sent to the men. And this, not the sake of the men, but for the sake of the county and the Navy.

The report of the recruiting for the Navy and Marines during the present year affords sad corroboration of the falling-off in the national physique which is more generally noted in connection with the Army. Of the total number of youths presenting themselves for enlistment, fully 70 per cent. were rejected without even undergoing the regular medical examination. The non-commissioned officers on the staff test the candidates for eyesight, teeth, height, and chest measurement, and weed them out in this proportion. After this, the medical officers reject still more for specific defects. The best and most suitable youths come from the provinces. Here is another piece of evidence of the crying need apart from economical considerations, to find a means by which the general physical condition of the race may be restored. In the Manchester recruiting district for the Army, which has a bad pre-eminence 83 per cent. of the applicants are rejected; but the high percentage for the Navy extends not over some unfavourable district alone but over the whole country. The standard is, of course high; but not higher than a nation in sound health ought to attain. The old seamen used to take the hayseeds out of the hair of a land-lubber who was sent to them. The new Navy is lucky if it find the hayseeds there.

The Boxer and Bruizer are to be paid off a Gibraltar after the forthcoming combined cruiss of the Mediterranean and Channel fleets and cruiser squadron. They will be replaced by two modern destroyers of the "river" type. Both vessels belong to an early class of destroyers—27-knot boats. They will remain in the reserve at Gibraltar. The Boxer was the vessel inspected by Sir John Fisher, round whose wheel had been painted, the legend "Ut veniant omnes"—"Let 'em all come," by her commander, Lieutenant Cecil Fiennes, who died at Malta in 1899. Some complaint is rightly made that, when the Mediterranean reserve of destroyers is commissioned, officers and men have to be drawn from other ships of the Fleet for the purpose. At the same time, it is a little difficut to see the remedy. We doubt whether the establishment of a permanent reserve of officers and men at Malta would make either for efficiency or economy.

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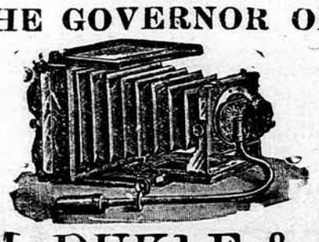

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Price—As. **3-6, 5, 7, 9** per yard.

Double Satin Ribbon. A very reliable satin, both sides alike, and always retains its brightness to the last. We have reduced this in price this season owing to contracts placed by us. Leading shades.

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Cold Ribbon Velvet is now in great demand for millinery purposes. We have a well assorted ranges of colours, each colour in 3 widths, Rose, Sky, Turquoise, Helio, White, Cardinal and Grey.

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Price—As. **8, 14,** Rs. **1-4** per yard.

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As. **1-6** per yard. Rs. **1-6** per piece of 18 yards.

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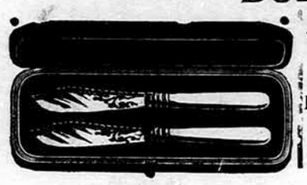

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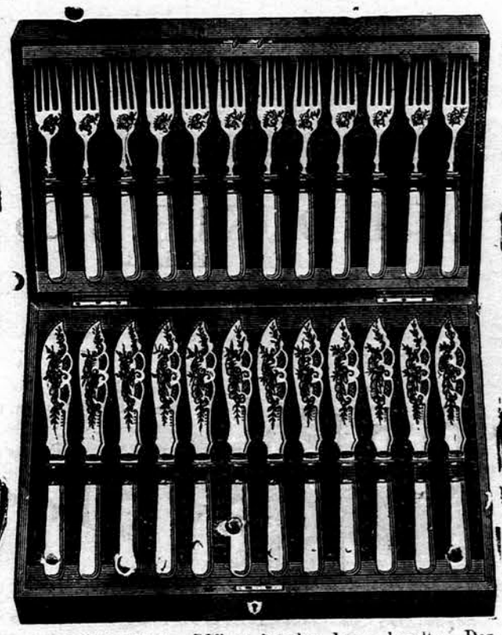

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.: 86, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.